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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Budget Sees Huge Deficit

Roosevelt Sets Recovery Cost

Rome Says Let Germany Arm

Britain Likes the President

Roumania Has Firm Premier

Japan Hears 'Mission' Decried

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT tells how long the war for recovery is going to last and what it will cost in a sensational communication transmitting the Treasury budget to Congress. For the current fiscal year ending June 30 the Government will spend $10,569,000,000 on recovery projects, increasing the public debt by $7,309,000,000 to an all-time high of $29,847,000,000. This total he expects to be carried on to $31,834,000,000 by June 30, 1935; but in the following fiscal year he plans to get back to a pay-as-you-go basis. The sum of $10,000,000,000 will be borrowed in the next six months, the Government getting $4,000,000,000 to mature obligations and $6,000,000,000 of new money. The figures are staggering, but one highly helpful end is served—A definitely measured program replaces the uncertainty that has adversely affected the country.

* * *

The United States and the world are for the first time given a full picture of what the Washington Administration believes economic recovery entails. Budgets are schedules subject to change, but the fact that the President is the dominant leader of the majority party in Congress assures the general carrying out of his proposals. He could hardly go further; he has pledged the remainder of his term of office to recovery. No new taxes are planned except liquor levies and the plugging of loopholes in the income tax laws. The President believes the Government will be able readily to get the funds required by borrowing on bond issues from time to time—He sets a great nation stupendous tasks for the public good.

* * *

Rome sees Premier Mussolini and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, attempting in earnest conference to find a way to end the arms impasse between France and Germany. Il Duce offers a proposal of "revision" of armaments rather than reduction or limitation. He favors allowing Germany partial rearmament, to be followed later by partial disarmament by the more heavily armed nations. The Italian press says Britain is coming to accept this view. Italy sees only three possible settlements: There must be a compromise between France and Germany; the two must be given freedom to inaugurate a race in armaments; or there must be a preventive war by France and her allies on the ground that Germany has violated the Versailles Treaty—Only the compromise theory, says Mussolini, can reasonably be considered.

* * *

Britain gives general approval to President Roosevelt's message to Congress, which it hears over a hookup covering Europe and South America. Traditionally skeptical of the methods chosen, the British are outspoken in praising the President's qualities of leadership and courage. A section of the press urges Prime Minister MacDonald to be as bold. The social changes being brought about are regarded as having world-wide effect. Italy approves in particular Mr. Roosevelt's leadership in economic affairs—Rome says he learned how from Premier Mussolini.

* * *

Roumania sees King Carol remove Premier Anghelescu after five days in office and elevate George Tatarescu to the post. The precipitate action follows many protests that the man named after Duca's assassination lacked the iron and speed necessary to the task ahead. Premier Tatarescu, a strong politician though not well known, has the backing of former Foreign Minister Titulescu. Regarded as fearless, the new head of the Government is expected to make relentless war on the Fascist Iron Fronts—Only a strong man can save Roumania from anarchy.

* * *

Tokyo scoffs and other world capitals are made thoughtful by a paper filed in Italy's Chamber of Deputies. The navy budget report signed by Marquis Giacomo Medici del Vascello warns that the principal powers are already arming at sea; that the naval building programs of Britain and the United States are inspired by Japan's idea of its "world mission." This mission, Vascello declares, threatens a race war—"Japan today invades China; tomorrow, moved by race hatred, it will plan against white men."

* * *

France is stirred by the collapse of the Credit Municipal Bank of Bayonne, the city's pawnshop, and flight of its founder, Serge Stavisky. Premier Camille Chautemps, with names high in the Government involved, declares the absconder is guilty of frauds ranging between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 and that he will be brought to trial. Stavisky is accused of issuing 10 times the pawnshop's legal limit of $3,000,000 in bonds—The Government hopes for justice without a national scandal.

Byrd Discovers Antarctic Maps Need Revision

Finds 200,000 Square Miles of 'Unknown Area' Is Just 'Pacific Ocean'

In Shadow of Pole

Admiral After Flight Reports, 'No Land, Sea-Borne Ice to Limit of Vision'

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP IN THE ANTARCTIC, Jan. 3—(via Mackay Radio)—(Delayed)—(AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and four companions made a three-hour flight yesterday to approximately latitude 72.30 south, less than 18 degrees from the south pole.

The plane's course was roughly along the 117th meridian, and the flight extended 150 miles south of the flagship.

On his return Admiral Byrd reported: "No land. The sea-borne ice continued to the limit of vision."

He said, however, that the observations from this flight, combined with those of the flight two weeks ago along the 150th meridian, 900 miles west, had convinced him that about 200,000 square miles of previously unknown area now can be eliminated from antarctic maps and be designated simply "Pacific Ocean."

Admiral Byrd's companions on the flight were Chief Pilot Harold T. June, in charge of aviation, Assistant Pilot William Bowlin, Radio Operator Carl Peterson, and J. A. Pelter, aerial mapper.

Flight conditions were bad. The takeoff was made at 11:33 a. m. in a fine snow with a light cloud ceiling at 400 feet. These conditions continued throughout the hop to the farthest south point when a black cloud snowstorm forced the plane's return. The seaplane alighted in an ice-inclosed lake beside the flagship at 2:30 p. m.

The main difficulty encountered was that of compass variation due to the proximity of the south magnetic pole.

Lack of sun prevented the Admiral from navigating through sights and the magnetic compass deviated badly. Its variations were determined at the takeoff by heading the flagship, equipped with gyro compass, due south and flying over the surface vessel three times to determine which way the airplane's magnetic compass pointed in relation to the lie of the ship.

From that time on the plane was handled mainly by dead reckoning.

The only living things which the fliers saw were a few penguins on the icebergs.

Petition to Nullify Chelsea Election Dismissed by Court

The petition seeking to void the Chelsea mayoralty election on the charge that corrupt practices were committed by or through Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley, the successful candidate, was dismissed today by three justices who presided over the case in Suffolk Superior Court.

The petition was presented by Representative William H. Melley, defeated candidate, and nine other Chelsea citizens who charged that fraud and corruption ruled the polls on election day. A single justice, after hearing witnesses for the petitioners, granted leave for them to bring it before the three justices.

The case, the hearing of which occupied nearly three weeks of time, revolved around allegations by the petitioners that gangsters, hired by Mayor Quigley, terrorized the city on election day, intimidating and beating up voters and workers for the opposing candidate, in an effort to insure the reëlection of Mr. Quigley.

More than a hundred witnesses were called by Former District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell, who prosecuted the case for the petitioners, to testify to conditions in Chelsea on election day. An equal number was called by the defense in denial of charges by the plaintiffs that fraud and corruption was committed at the polls, either by or at the hands of Mayor Quigley.

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Things Present

Snubs, our office pup, has been cooped up in two columns; today he has the freedom of six. Inside back page.

That was a bold order New York's new fighting Mayor gave the police. The deadline for crooks is now the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Hudson River on the west. And the "big shots" are to have no more protection! See the editorial "A Call to Arms Against Crime."

With the Soviet so much in the limelight, it might be well to draw to the attention of interested friends the article on the Home Forum page with its translation into Russian.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Another Parable of Safed the Sage, and more Facts About the Bible.

Jobless 'White Collar' Women Mobilize for Work on Census

Army of 3000 Soon to Move Through State in CWA Project for a Tally on Every Unemployed Individual in Massachusetts

Woman will talk to woman and the story will be told. Throughout the length and breadth of Massachusetts 3000 "white collar" women, idle teachers, nurses, stenographers, governesses, clerks, secretaries and department store buyers, will go forth during the next few days to take the census of the unemployed. Rescued from destitution at the eleventh hour, these workers will bring to their task a sympathetic zeal unprecedented in population survey.

The police did it last time, in 1930, by police census methods. But when a young widow just awarded a desperately needed job rings the doorbell of a house on Maple Street, where a new sign in the window reads "Sewing Done Here"; or knocks at the back door of a weather-beaten shack where a mother, her hands covered in flour, asks her caller to wait while she finishes a batch of doughnuts for her children to sell, she will, it is doubtless, obtain all the details required by the CWA.

Hardly a sound is heard among that eager, tense 300 women who keep the waiting room packed at the census takers' employment bureau at 169 Congress Street. They have registered at 100 Nashua Street and one by one they are beckoned out of the crowd for a personal interview. A few minutes' conversation in subdued tones, which none of the other applicants can hear, and they leave the office with a smile of new hope and fresh courage in their eyes.

The bureau, under the direction of Mrs. Anne Page, appointed last week to carry out this project, which is the first substantial form of relief provided for the women's division of the unemployed, aims to do something for every deserving woman who applies, whether or not she is qualified for the task of census taking. Even if a factory hand applies, through misunderstanding, she is placed in touch with some suitable agency.

A down-at-heel woman, clutching a greasy paper bag, who came in yesterday, was courteously turned over to an office which could help her in getting floors to scrub. Some of the applicants are not sufficiently rugged for the enumerating work, and special care is taken to find less strenuous work for them.

While, through delay at headquarters, partly due to revision of the weekly salary from $15 to $18, it has not been possible to start the work earlier, urgent cases have received emergency treatment. Women who have stretched their small savings to the limit, sold homemade

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Sales Tax Foes Offer New Ways For State Funds

Graduated Income Rates and Levy on Intangibles Among Proposals

Opposition to the sales tax, recommended yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, is still strong in the Massachusetts Legislature, and it is revealing itself in sharp challenges of the Governor's assertion that all the other sources of revenue are exhausted.

This assumption was widely questioned today in an informal canvass of some of the key men in the Legislature. Some pointed to intangible property, which bears but one-seventh the burden in supporting the expenses of the State. Others suggested a poll tax on women, but most significant of all was the information that an amendment probably will be proposed to the Constitution, remodeling the entire system of taxation and providing for a graduated tax on incomes.

Under the existing laws all men must be taxed on an equal basis. A graduated income tax would raise the rate of taxation, as a man's income increased, with the result that the fundamental of taxation on the basis of a man's ability to pay would be substituted for the present flat basis of taxation.

Representative James H. O'Dea, member of the committee on taxation, expressed approval of such a change in the tax system.

Willing to Test Evidence

While wide opposition to the sales tax was expressed, a willingness to defer decision until all the evidence is in at the public hearings was manifested. The retail interests have already protested vigorously against the tax, although the latest word is that there has been some moderation of their stand on this issue. One of the main mollifying factors appears to be that the Governor referred to his proposal as a "retail sales tax" rather than a sales tax. This means, according to legislative interpretation today, that the commodities would be taxed only on the counter sales, rather than in their various stages from the factory to the consumer. Hence the legislators point out, the tax would be more moderate.

Without delay Mr. Henry F. Long, commissioner of taxation and corporations, has embodied the Governor's recommendation into a bill calling for a 2 per cent retail sales tax on virtually all goods sold in the State. This bill does not, however, observe the recommendation of the Governor that the prime necessities of life should be exempt from taxation.

For three years the Legislature has staved off the sales tax. And today the arguments are the same for and against it. The opponents insist it would encourage bootlegging of all commodities, that it would be impossible to administer efficiently, that it falls with unfair weight on the small income group and that it would encourage border towns in the State to cross the boundary and trade in states which have no such tax.

Burden on Real Property

The supporters of the tax present it as the fairest and most democratic, as the most easily borne by the taxpayer, and the one easiest of enforcement.

And for the Governor's point to prevail, it may have to be proved right and equitable that, of the 33 tax sources in the State, intangible personal property, including stocks and bonds, should contribute but 4 per cent to the support of the State. Real property today contributes about 53 per cent of the State's income.

Mr. Long's bill, which exempts only gasoline and liquor among the commodities from the sales tax, would exempt retailers whose sales receipts are less than $500 for any quarter of a year.

Civil Works Give Variety of Jobs In Many Fields

Flood Control and Park Improvement Included in Wide Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Many unique projects have been started in various communities with funds derived from the Civil Works Administration. These enterprises, formerly held in abeyance by the lack of local money, have put thousands of jobless to work and lightened the burden of relief rolls.

Improvement of parks, alignment of water hydrants, a buying power survey, flood prevention, preservation of landmarks, supervised play and emergency education relief are included.

The first civil works project in the Rocky Mountain region, designed for so-called "white collar" workers, was begun when 400 men were recruited from the ranks of unemployed to make a buying power survey of Denver.

The census was suggested by Prof. A. D. H. Kaplan of the University of Denver. Besides offering a means of putting certain types of men to work without requiring out-

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Pan-American Action Improves Attitude Toward United States

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

What was the meaning and what results are to be expected from the Montevideo conference? Was it another exchange of Pan-American platitudes, or is there substantial hope for concrete political and economic consequences?

Though it is early to pass a final judgment certain facts stand out:

1. Desire for closer inter-American trade relations.
2. An outline for peace machinery to outlaw wars.
3. A nonintervention policy.

From whatever angle the session is viewed one thing is certain: temporarily, at least, Latin America's attitude toward the United States has changed for the better.

For this change credit goes to the American delegation to Montevideo, headed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull. To the Secretary goes special credit, for, through his office as chairman of the delegation and by his sympathetic reaction to the troublesome problems facing the conference, he convinced the Latin-American countries of Washington's desire for more friendly relations.

Commended by President

President Roosevelt has paid tribute to Mr. Hull's work. In a speech last week before the Woodrow Wilson Foundation he said: "A better state of feeling among the neighbor nations of North and Central and South America exists today than at any time within a generation. For participation in the bringing about of that result we can feel proud that so much credit belongs to the Secretary of State of the United States, Cordell Hull."

Mr. Hull laid the groundwork upon which the United States can fashion new commercial treaties, new tariff rates, and a new intervention policy. What shall happen in the immediate future depends upon what President Roosevelt shall do. The spell that a conference casts will fade as time goes by. Domestic problems will occupy the republics represented at Montevideo. Leadership will be required to continue in force the resolutions adopted at the conference. This, to a considerable measure, will be President Roosevelt's task.

The President already has assumed this leadership. He has issued an unqualified statement of what the United States proposes to do about armed intervention. He has gone on record with a public declaration that the policy of this country will be one opposed to landing troops on foreign soil. He has explained that the maintenance of constitutional governments in other nations is not a sacred obligation developing upon the United States.

He has stated that the maintenance of law and the orderly process of government is the concern of each individual country within its

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Better System Asked in State To Curb Crime

Needham's Plea for Radio Brings Order to Equip 60 Local Cars

Big Offensive Starts

Officials' Hope Is to Make State Police More Efficient Than Criminals

Confronted with a growing series of violent crimes in Greater Boston, Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, won his first point today in a program to build up police efficiency to surpass the speed and cleverness of criminals at every vantage point.

Following a conference with Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Eugene C. Hultman, Boston police commissioner, spurred to action by the apparent operation in eastern Massachusetts of a vicious group of bandits, it was learned that the Governor had told Mr. Hultman to equip the 60 local police cruising cars with radio receiving sets.

This action is believed to be the result of the state police commissioner's insistence that all municipal police cars be equipped with the latest means to intercept the criminal, on a united state-wide front.

Ely and Needham Agree

Governor Ely coincided with Mr. Needham's opinion that radio-equipped cars are the first essential in a projected police offensive to wipe out criminal activities in Massachusetts, dependent largely on the speed with which criminals can get away from the scene of a crime.

Yet, the outcome of the meeting only sets in motion the wheels of machinery designed to modernize police agencies all over the State to supplant what Mr. Needham calls the old-fashioned tactics of the police that are no longer a match for criminal equipment.

How to Beat Crime

"The only answer," he said, "to the cleverly planned operations of crime is to think more intelligently, to drive more speedily and to have more gun power than the criminal. We must beat them at their own game, so to speak.

"In order to do that, police agencies must look more forcibly to radio equipment and a coördinated municipal and state police power. This means up-to-the-minute police communication and transportation, the two chief essentials in police offensives."

As a further link in the chain of law enforcement he is forging, Commissioner Needham called for a militant citizenry serving virtually in the capacity of unpaid police reserves to make alert observations for quick communication to the police. It is vital, he said, that the police have the fearless support of

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English Baker Mixes 'Personality' With Dough and Wins 6000 Medals

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The "wizard baker of England," M. J. J. N. Mackman, toyed fondly with one of the 6000 medals he has won and announced that a good loaf of bread is like a work of art—a thing of personality.

The machine age is all right in its place, he said, but the making of a loaf of bread still requires a personal touch, especially in the kneading, "so it will become imbued with the personality of its creator."

Mr. Mackman, whose full name is John James Nathaniel Mackman, is a big, well-fed looking man with iron gray hair and a face that glows with the ruddy warmth of 40 years before the ovens. He is in the United States taking a "bus-man's holiday" as he puts it, visiting bakeries.

Since his arrival, the man who taught the Greeks to put currants in their bread and thereby became a Chevalier of the Order of Phœnix, has tasted American bread and found it "very good," although entirely different from the English product.

"Our bread is not so sweet," he explained. "Over here you use sugar, milk and fat in proportions that we do not. Our bread has more of a saline flavor."

Mr. Mackman, who began in his uncle's bakeshop at Hull, Eng., as a lad of 15, won his first competition in 1909 and has been winning cups and medals pretty consistently ever since. At one time he was clicking them off at the rate of five or six a week.

"It's a gift," he said. "I inherited some talent and the rest is perseverance, hard work and devotion to detail. That's the secret of craftsmanship—paying attention to small details."

With Mrs. Mackman he returned to New York tonight from Woods Hole, Mass., where they visited Mrs. Mackman's sister, Mrs. Charles Grinnell. They stopped in Boston to try some baked beans, and found them good.

While Mrs. Mackman concedes her husband to be the master baker, it developed that she does all the baking in their own home.

But wholesale baking has reached the point now, he added, where "there is no need for any woman to do the baking herself, unless she likes the exercise."

Deficit of $7,309,068,211 Is Admitted by Roosevelt But He Sees Balance in '36

Nation Cheers Roosevelt for Frank Discussion of Its Problems

Congress Expected To Work With Him

What Fault Is Found Centers on Lack of Specific Recommendations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—A flood of congratulatory messages continued to pour into the White House today in response to President Roosevelt's message to Congress yesterday, and for the most part congressional comment was also favorable, but these manifestations were merely the foreword to the comments on the budget message delivered shortly after the noon hour.

Announcement that a $7,000,000,000 deficit was in prospect for the coming year left Congress gasping. Democratic leaders were quick to bring out favorable comments supporting the President, while Republican regulars found in the estimates a much more substantial ground for basing criticism than in the general phrases of yesterday's message.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority floor leader, and other Democratic leaders who had been given a preview of the budget, were quick to praise the comprehensive nature of the financial plan. Every emergency had been considered in advance, they declared, and the nation could now finally rest assured that federal funds would be forthcoming to meet any crisis. It was better to overestimate rather than to underestimate the need for federal credit, they declared, and to satisfy the public, once and for all, that complete and comprehensive plans had been laid to meet every possible emergency.

Point to Heavy Deficit

Republican regulars, on the other hand, emphasized that even the biggest advance estimates of the probable deficit had not set the figure over $6,000,000,000 and that the actual sum of well over $7,000,000,000 indicated more forcibly than their own warnings the heavy cost which the new deal policies are imposing.

A quick survey of the early reaction in Congress indicates that the political situation has not been changed materially either by the President's annual message, or his budget message. Although there is a strong and vocal minority of old-guard Republicans who instantly attacked the $7,000,000,000 deficit and took a gloomy satisfaction in seeing their forecasts of mounting national debt verified, there remains an equally strong bloc of Liberals and Radicals—who are just as vocal and possibly numerically stronger than the Republican stalwarts—who would like to see the deficit bigger, rather than smaller, at this juncture. They want more federal credit, more borrowing, more public building, and they want actual paper inflation rather than credit expansion.

With these two groups of Right and Left canceling each other out, Mr. Roosevelt remains with a big majority in the Center, who will back his policies and apparently give him a free hand in all his far-reaching proposals.

Each to His Own Views

Senator John G. Townsend (D.) of Delaware declared: "This message will send a chill over the whole country."

Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, was even more emphatic. Throwing his hands in the air, he said, "National bankruptcy! National bankruptcy!"

Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, by many considered the most able spokesman of the regular Republicans, said:

"The figures in the budget do not of themselves seem too large to me. What I fear is the President himself.

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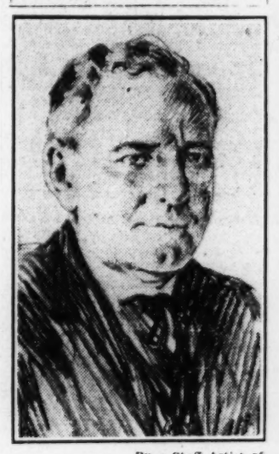
Controls U. S. Purse



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

J. R. McCarl

The Comptroller-General of the United States Is the Perpetual Watchdog on Expenditures, Seeing That They Do Not Violate Legal Restrictions.

Economic Inquiry To Chart Course For United States

Gardiner, Boston Financier, Named on Directorate of Commission

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Social Science Research Council today announced the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations, which plans "definite recommendation for the country's future guidance by Oct. 1, 1934."

The commission is headed by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and its inquiry be financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The study has the approval of President Roosevelt.

The purposes, as announced, are:

"1. To examine the situation in the United States in which practices and principles of nationalism and internationalism bear on national policy in international economic relations;

"2. To canvass the directions and objectives of American policy, and their results; and

"3. To make a report presenting an analysis of the problems involved, together with relevant recommendations."

One of the members of the commission is Mr. William Tudor Gardiner, chairman of the board of Incorporated Investors, Boston.

Mr. William Tudor Gardiner, former Governor of Maine for two terms, was, however, a native of Massachusetts. Receiving degrees Harvard University and Bates College, he began law practice in Augusta Maine, in 1919. The Incorporated Investors of Boston, of whose board Mr. Gardner is chairman, is one of the largest of the so-called Boston-type investment trusts, incorporated in 1925.

Democratic Strategy Turns to Prevention Of Possible Revolt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—With the new session of Congress only a day old, Administration forces moved today to insure ironclad control over a House which to all appearances is submissive, but nevertheless contains elements of revolt which would prove highly embarrassing if they ever developed.

The Democratic leadership planned at the earliest possible moment to amend the discharge rule, which in its present form enables 145 members of the House by petition to force a bill out of committee on to the floor of the House for a vote. Instead, they wish the rule to require the signatures of a majority of the full membership of the House, normally 218, which would almost preclude any revolt against majority leadership.

It was the existing 145 rule which enabled the beer bloc to bring 3.2 beer to a vote in the House during the special session. Had it not been for this rule there would have been no beer bill to give powerful impetus to the repeal movement.

With insurgent groups favoring legislation contrary to the Administration, the present rule constitutes a real threat to majority control considered indispensable by leaders at a time when a break might disrupt Administration plans. The most serious threat apparent at this time is a revolt against the economy program, particularly in respect to veterans' benefits.

Battleships on Installments

MEXICO, D. F., Jan 3 (AP)—Mexico paid Spain a 2,000,000 peso ($56,000) installment today on its bill for 15 ships now under construction. The total bill for the two gunboats, three transports and 10 armed launches is 16,000,000 pesos ($4,480,000).

Will, He Says, Slump to $2,000,000,000 in '35 and Then Pay Way

Public Debt High Of $31,834,000,000

Asks $1,666,000,000 for Emergency Needs in Next Six Months for Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — What the war for recovery is going to cost the American people and when it ought to stop, were revealed today by President Roosevelt in a sensational budget message which both lifts a burden of uncertainty from the nation and deposits an anticipated, but none the less staggering, load of debt.

In a brief, candid, and clear fiscal statement sent to the Congress at noon, Mr. Roosevelt estimates that the battle back to balance will entail a deficit of $7,309,068,211 for the current year ending June 30, 1934, about $2,000,000,000 for 1935, and a return to pay-as-you-go in 1936.

These two deficits will raise the national debt to $31,834,000,000 by June 30, 1935—of course, an all-time high. And then, as President Roosevelt expressed it with a wry but confident smile to his congressional finance leaders at the White House this week, the nation will start paying it off.

The President, therefore, sets a term to the emergency spending which has been the fiscal sensation of his Administration. Expenditure for national planning will continue in 1936, according to his estimates, but it will be paid for out of current revenues.

Have Added Importance

Thus, at the opening of the Seventy-third Congress, the nation is given an enormous assurance of executive certainty. Manifestly, no budget estimates are adhered to in the end, but they form a general guide, and in the present circumstances, with President Roosevelt in control, they take on quite unusual importance.

This year's budget, therefore, rises to $10,569,006,967—leaving out public debt retirements which since the money itself must be borrowed, are described by the President as taking from one pocket to put in another.

The deficit—or emergency budget, whichever way you care to describe it—for the current year is some $1,000,000,000 higher than most observers had figured, because President Roosevelt at the last moment—after the annual Treasury report was printed—pulled from his executive hat a plump rabbit of new spending in the coming six months: $1,166,000,000 to be devoted to CWA, CCC, Home Loan Banks, and other immediate emergency needs. The nation's needy are to be cared for in fullest measure.

The staggering totals run up by the recovery campaign, however, are overshadowed by the promise of a certain objective contained in the message. President Roosevelt polishes off in broad outlines the fiscal program of his entire term of office. It was this relief from doubt that the nation has awaited.

Know What Bill Will Be

It is as if your motorcar had been in a smash, like the national motorcar; it has been towed to the garage; and for nine months now Chief Mechanic Roosevelt has furnished only partial estimates of the cost of repairs or the date when the job would be done. Some garage hangers-on have spread horrid reports of unending years of mounting bills—some of them were interested in furnishing you with a more costly car than you wanted.

Today, for the first time—and surprisingly soon, all things considered—a complete rendering is made; we know "what's the damage," and when the major repairs will be finished. The insurance company—playing the rôle of the public debt—now takes the bill into his hands, and we will soon begin paying annual premiums to lessen the debt.

Henceforth, in so far as any budget recommendations are final, the country knows President Roosevelt's intentions, and the new emergency budget, which has been convenient but mystically puzzling, is to end in two years, and the annual accretions to the national debt are due to cease. The Chief Executive, who is also head of the powerful majority party in Congress, so pledges.

Cost Less Than War of Arms

But the bill itself is staggering enough. By June 30, 1935, it will raise the public debt to $31,834,000,000—a figure to be compared with the 1919 post-war peak of $25,484,506,160. This year's leap of $7,309,068,211 is a powerful talking-point to Congressional opposition as well as a ponderous thinking-point to the American people.

But it compares with a jump between 1917 and 1918 of $9,168,010,134, and between 1918 and 1919 of $13,238,405,700. The war for recovery, therefore, costs less than half what the so-called war for democracy did.

President Roosevelt solemnly tells the nation that: "So far as we can

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[The full text of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress and résumé of the Treasury Department's report will be found on Page 4.]

Better System Asked in State To Curb Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

the public in the interests of public safety.

He listed the urgent needs of the police first as equipment, second as training and finally coördination. The argument of expense he discounted with the counter statement that all the municipal police cars in the State could be equipped with radio-receivers for less than $7000. Such equipment could be installed, he said, in less than 24 hours, ready for the drive on crime that the Governor contemplates.

500 Radio Cars Needed

Instead of 50 state cars thus equipped for immediate dissemination of information on criminals' cars spotted in various localities, the State would have from 500 to 600 of these bulwarks of police defense, he explained.

Obviously, he added, there must be unity of command that will not eliminate local operation but will govern only the regulations on eligibility of police applicants and standards of efficiency.

He condemned the general tendency of municipalities to withhold funds necessary to equip local police for adequate protection of citizens. Some cities, he said, are unwilling to equip police cars with radio receivers, on the ground that they must have two-way radios or nothing.

This attitude he considered absurd in the face of proved efficiency of one-way receiving radios. Illustration—a bandit was captured within 15 minutes after he robbed a filling station in Milton last week. The filling station agent notified the police, the description and number of the thief's car was relayed to state cruising cars and a blockade set on all roads in that vicinity within five minutes of the crime.

They've Got It All

"We are faced," the Commissioner declared, "with a growing series of violent crimes, obviously done by a single vicious group, equipped with the most modern artillery and transportation. What chance has the slow-moving policeman on the beat got against this type of criminal?

"In the Lynn theater holdup, the sedan of the escaping criminals was spotted by observers in Everett and

Shooting at Crime

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by © J. M. Oppenheim

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham
State Commissioner of Public Safety in Massachusetts.

Revere. The state cruising cars were immediately notified by radio. But we have no cruising cars in the cities—that is the province of local police. If local cars were radio equipped they would have received the message sent out from state headquarters. Instead of 50 cars knowing the direction of criminal flight, 500 would be on guard."

Essentially, General Needham brings to police headquarters the ideas garnered from years of service in the National Guard. Unity of action, he thinks, is a prime essential, attainable only through a radio-communication system and a changed attitude on the part of the police to think of themselves as a single state-wide body instead of loosely knit independent units.

His central setup would include a state-operated school to train all police applicants and weed out all those not qualified. At present, the commissioner claimed, local police have no way to obtain training. The school would convey to every policeman up-to-the-minute knowledge of criminal tactics and how to meet them.

State Gets Behind

Full executive power of the State was thrown behind the enforcement machinery yesterday after it became apparent to the Governor that a well-organized and desperate group of criminals is responsible for the recent list of bank robberies and holdups in which three men have been killed and two wounded.

It is estimated that this gang movement has cleaned up nearly $100,000 since late September. Descriptions of the men in the South Station mail holdup and the more recent robberies tally in several instances. Almost invariably the tactics adopted in each case were the same.

"They will slip sooner or later and be jailed," the commissioner declared with an air of absolute assurance. "But it's the job of the communities to see that hereafter they equip themselves to stop these gangsters even before their own boldness brings their mad careers to an end."

Coasters on City Streets Told to 'Keep Eyes Open'

The Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety today made a plea for more care this year by youngsters who persist in coasting on city streets, especially those not set aside for this purpose by the authorities.

A warning note was sounded to motor vehicle operators to take every precaution on slippery streets. Parents, too, were warned. The responsibility for accidents to children coasting on unprotected streets, the committee said, rests with the parents.

Glee Club Formed in Sharon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., Jan. 4—The best of better music is the aim of a newly organized glee club which is to hold its first meeting Jan. 7, at the Sharon Sanctuary. Mr. William Taylor, director of the Moosehill Bird Sanctuary, a musician and composer as well, will conduct the programs with Mrs. Jockman as pianist.

Civil Works Give Variety of Jobs In Many Fields

(Continued from Page 1)

lays for tools and machinery, Professor Kaplan says the census—revealing as it will the amount of family income and expenditures of everybody in Denver—will be of great value to business houses and official agencies. Other surveys may follow.

In Kentucky State Parks

Twelve hundred members of the Civilian Conservation Corps are at work in five Kentucky state parks, which are under the supervision of a woman, Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, director of parks.

Jobs of many sorts are being approved in Lincoln, Neb., under the Civil Works Administration fund. Among them $14,200 has been allotted for the alignment of 500 water hydrants of the city, which are either too high or too low, and for tearing down an old concrete smokestack 175 feet high at a city water station.

Rock Quarry Opened

Lancaster County, Neb., officials leased several acres of cow pasture with limestone rock strata under it, opened a rock quarry, put in a crusher, and are using crushed stone on roads instead of gravel.

Preservation of landmarks and historic edifices, for years the goal of conservation groups at San Antonio, Texas, is being expedited through CWA projects.

Other CWA projects among those employing 7300 persons in Bexar County, Texas, are more utilitarian. Flood prevention is the aim of creek widening and erection of retaining walls along streams which, ordinarily placid, go on devastating rampages when excessive rains fall in low areas here. Previous municipal expenditure of millions on flood prevention works left some of the creeks untouched.

Chemists and engineers are being put to work in Illinois on a statewide water survey financed by the CWA.

Illinois Women Prove Adept in CWA Tasks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—Women who "just couldn't find work" after months of searching are proving themselves extremely useful in CWA and CWS jobs which have been made for them here and in other parts of the State, reports Mrs. Mary Gillette Moon, CWA women's director for Illinois.

Mrs. Moon, in her official capacity, has recently placed 5774 women in projects developed under these two governmental agencies, and is striving to find jobs for many more of the 42,000 women who registered for them.

What can they do? Everything from taking a census to acting as "visiting housekeepers." The latter is a new kind of work just being organized here.

There are many other kinds of work in which women are proving valuable, including library projects at the universities and museums, assistant matrons at county institutions, sewing for families on relief. In small towns women clerical workers have proved valuable in looking up delinquent taxes and pressing collections.

Jobless Women Mobilize for Census

(Continued from Page 1)

candy, taken in their neighbor's washing, in fact done all they could to feed their families as their husbands were out of work, have come to the Congress Street office on the point of starvation, and have been given immediate relief.

One of the most recent applicants was a young girl, not long out of high school, who shouldered the whole burden of her family. Her father unemployed, her small brothers and sisters had to depend on school charity for their supply of milk. She said she simply must have a job to help them; so she was placed on the pay roll without delay.

"It has been a revelation," one of the interviewers said. "More than anything else I have marveled at the courage and cheerfulness of these women, at the unselfishness with which they have tried to take care of others and have kept on without a murmur until they have absolutely come to the end of their material resources." Out of a group of 25 the other day five were Masters of Arts and 20 per cent of those registered at the office were college graduates.

Truck Owners Undecided On Ruling of Labor Board

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)—Whether the truck owners of this section will accept the decision handed down by the National Labor Board to settle the local truck strike is still undecided. After an unexplained delay, the copy of the decision was received by the owners yesterday, and they will meet formally within a day or two to determine their course of action.

The decision ordered that all the strikers be rehired at once, but although the decision was made public last Friday the striking drivers are still out of their jobs.

Drunkenness Increases

A considerable increase in drunkenness since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is reported in Watertown. Police said yesterday that during December 68 persons were charged with being intoxicated, as against 28 during the same month a year ago.

Music Teachers Elect

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3 (AP)—Mr. Karl W. Gehrkens of Oberlin, Ohio, was elected president of the Music Teachers National Association after its four-day convention, Dec. 30. The executive committee awarded the next convention to Milwaukee, Wis. Boston and New Orleans sought the 1934 convention.

'Ship Ahoy' for Landlubbers

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Maine Marker Symbolizes Town's Past

Clipper Guidepost on Maine Highway Recalls Thomaston's Shipbuilding Fame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOMASTON, Maine—The town line marker in Thomaston is symbolic of the community's momentous past. The gilt inscription "Thomaston 1605" signifies its claim to a wealth of colonial history. The graceful silhouette of a wide-winged clipper scudding across a sea of blue sky and billowing clouds attests Thomaston's fame as one of Maine's most important shipbuilding places back in the days of sailing vessels.

The neat simplicity of this roadside guidepost is a key to the character of the town. Its shaded main street is a permanent pageant of colonial architecture. Polished brass knockers and delicately designed fanlights surmounting its hospitable doorways bespeak the affluence of the shipbuilding era.

The history of Thomaston goes back more than 3¼ centuries to the voyages of George Weymouth, the English navigator. The first landing of the English in New England was made here in 1605—15 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

In 1630, a trading post had sprung up there. A century later, settlers of Thomaston were repelling attacks of the fierce tribe of Tarratines in a stockade near the present railroad station. Then before another century had elapsed, Henry Knox, the Boston bookseller who gave up his business in Cornhill to become George Washington's chief of artillery in the American Revolution, came down to Thomaston. He built himself one of the finest mansions in Maine and there dwelt in the style of a baron.

These are but a few of the historical high lights which Thomaston perpetuates by hanging out a shingle in keeping with the greatness of those departed days.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

In Mayor's Stocking

Christmas continues at City Hall. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today played the part of the old white-whiskered St. Nick. Two young women who had been employed for several years in the Mayor's office in different capacities had been left unprovided with places when mayors changed.

"I found them in my stocking," said Mr. Mansfield, with a grim grin.

"One was the mother of several children. The other had other dependents. They shall remain in City Hall. They will have their places." That's that!

Off the record, Mayor Mansfield made a remark or two but intwined in what he said was the Christmas feeling.

* * *

Confer on Bridges

Mayor Mansfield held a short conference today with Frank S. Davis of the maritime division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a small committee. The talk was about three bridges over Chelsea Creek and in East Boston.

Port business bids fair to develop here in Boston very soon. Mr. Davis explained that vessels of but comparatively small tonnage could go through the draws of these ancient bridges. The width is little over 60 feet in two of them.

Businesses above the bridges where the oil works and other industries are located suffer because of meager shipping facilities. Draws of not less than 70 feet are needed, the Mayor was told.

Mayor Mansfield acted at once. He notified the bureau of bridges and ferries to make a survey and to report to him as soon as possible. He told Mr. Davis he would get in touch with local United States army officers and get Uncle Sam's trained engineering men to help. "Some change must be made for the better," the Mayor said.

* * *

Dvide Up Program

The House of Representatives got busy on the Government's program today by promptly assigning portions of his message to the proper committees. Thus the Committee on Public Safety received that portion calling for the establishment of a central state police force; the Committee on Taxation the portion calling for a retail sales tax and the Committee on the Judiciary that portion containing the various recommendations for improving the courts and eradicating crime.

Following such disposal of every recommendation of the Governor, the House adjourned until Monday.

* * *

There is genuine approval around the State House for the Governor's recommendations on law enforcement. Commentators point out that he has shown those rare qualities of leadership so marked in the White House today, whereby the counsel of experts is sought and followed. Thus the major proposals of the Crime Commission have been accepted and speedily acted upon by the Governor. The commission at first feared the smallness of the appropriations allotted it, presaged the fate of its recommendations. The earnest wishers for a modal system of law enforcement in the State have taken heart, however. But the issue must yet confront the Legislature, upon which the burden of creating this model machinery actually rests.

* * *

Few legislatures in the history of the Commonwealth have been confronted with more momentous issues, issues that foreshadow drastic changes in the organic law of the State. Courage and intelligence is certainly needed to attack the weaknesses in the judiciary without impairing any of the democratic safeguards for the accused, so with the task of maintaining the gains of the emergency program without too radically assailing the structure of government.

* * *

McLoughlin Is Named

The biggest appointment in City Hall today by Mayor Mansfield was that of Edward F. McLoughlin to go back to Bristol Street and run Boston's Fire Department again.

Eugene M. McSweeney, whom Mayor James M. Curley made Fire Commissioner in a jiffy back in the not-so-cool mayoralty campaign after Mr. McLoughlin, then Commissioner, resigned to plunge into the campaign for Mr. Mansfield, is again a private citizen.

"There was no bargain," quoth the Mayor today with a quiet smile. "Mr. McLoughlin had made a good fire commissioner. I sent for him, offered him the place. He was willing. I appointed him and he accepted. He starts working for the city again tomorrow morning."

Of course, Mr. McSweeney had made the Mayor's course easy by handing in his resignation previously.

Visitor in Cocked Hat

Rear Admiral Henry H. Hough, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, called formally upon Boston's new mayor today. He was resplendent in Uncle Sam's best naval toggery, cocked hat and all.

They chatted peacefully, as was to be expected for the Rear Admiral had not taken part in the recent mayoralty campaign. They talked pleasantly about the navy and its officers and then about Boston and—perhaps—something to the effect that steering a big city through these present waters was not far from being about as hard as navigating a big battleship in stormy seas.

The Mayor actually accompanied the Rear Admiral from his offices to the elevator. That's a new touch of courtesy in City Hall.

Sankey Also Sought For Lindbergh Case

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4 (AP)—County Attorney M. F. Kinkead today expressed the belief that Verne Sankey, fugitive outlaw sought for the abduction of Haskell Bohn here in June, 1932, "may have had connection" with the Lindbergh baby kidnaping.

From evidence found on Sankey's ranch at Gann Valley, S. D., Mr. Kinkead said he deduced that the desperado intended to kidnap Jack Dempsey, former world's heavyweight champion, and Babe Ruth, the ball player.

Young Roumania Comes to Power In New Cabinet

Vigorous Crusade Against Civil Anarchy Expected From Tatarescu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 4—A "strong hand" government has come into office in Roumania with the surprise choice of a little-known politician, Mr. George Tatarescu, as Prime Minister in succession to Mr. Constantine Angelescu, who held the office for only five days.

The appointment is regarded as presaging intensification of the fight against extremist organizations, especially the Fascist Iron Front, many of whose members are already in custody as result of the assassination of Premier Ion G. Duca by one of their number last week.

With strict censorship and martial law existing in most parts of Roumania, all oppositionist activity is expected to be suppressed ruthlessly.

Much dissatisfaction was caused last Saturday by King Carol's selection of Mr. Angelescu as head of the Government to succeed the slain Premier. It was generally felt that Premier Angelescu was too easy-going to deal with the exceptional situation. France, Roumania's chief ally, is understood to have been by no means pleased, while Roumania's famous Foreign Minister, Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, was so dissatisfied with the development of events that he refused to return to Bucharest or participate in the new Cabinet.

Personal Agency of King

To avoid further uncertainty at a time when the most decisive action and general confidence are urgently needed, King Carol suddenly placed Mr. Tatarescu at the head of the government even before the latter had consulted with his party colleagues or formed a list of future ministers. This means that the new government is a personal agency of the King and is expected to carry out his orders. Observers say King Carol has taken advantage of the critical situation to interfere in the internal affairs of the Liberal Party, and by a little coup d'etat attempt to dictate the policies of Roumania's most powerful political organization.

It is strange that the turn of the wheel which placed the Liberal Party's secretary, Mr. Tatarescu, in a position for which a dozen of other party chiefs have been briskly contending for a decade, and which fell practically unsought into his hands, though until seven weeks ago he had never even been a cabinet minister.

The principal qualifications attributed to the new chief are vigor and decisiveness. He is tall, thin and stern in appearance. It is said of him that he fears no enemies, shirks no responsibility and boldly grapples with every situation as it arises. The Liberal Party knows him as a good organizer, tireless campaigner, impressive orator and hard worker. He has distinguished himself chiefly as a police official, party agitator and defiant, caustic parliamentary debater, but is well read, has a European education and in recent years has been leader of the young wing of the Liberal Party. His appointment means that youth has come to power.

Approved by Titulescu

Mr. Tatarescu's mission now is unflinchingly to face the civil anarchy that long has been developing in Roumania and to impose order, as his former chief and ideal, Premier Duca, set out to do. The King, the new Premier and most of the new ministers are young men, and they are credited with a desire to try to renew Roumania.

The fact that Mr. Titulescu started back to Bucharest from Switzerland where he was vacationing shows that he approves of the new government which undoubtedly is largely of his making. Because of the new Prime Minister's lack of prestige his government is expected to face much opposition. But in any case one of the strongest men in Roumania's traditionally strongest party is in power and this in itself is guarantee that a big effort will be made to establish order.

Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—A new schedule of prices for the first half of 1934 involving an advance of approximately $1 a ton has been announced by the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation.

Boston Snapshots

Speak with Tongues—Walt Disney's "Three Little Pigs" have become a household word in Boston—and in every other city and town in the United States and Canada. And this household word is now being spoken in French, too. The brother pigs who were not abashed by a wolf are also unafraid of foreign languages. This week they are playing a return engagement in Cambridge and are speaking and singing in French. Patrons of the University Theater have the unique opportunity of hearing it sung: "Qui Craint le Grand Méchant Loup?" in Parisian style.

* * *

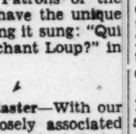
White Shoes for Easter—With our present footwear closely associated with rubbers, the thought of Easter shoes is far from mind. But 325 exhibitors in the Twelfth Annual Boston Shoe Show, which opened at the Statler yesterday, are very much interested in the subject. They are getting ready to slip new Easter shoes on the feet of the fashionable public.

Men will be informed that all white, and white in combination with black or brown, shoes are correct this year. One manufacturer says he intends to sell 60 per cent white, 20 per cent brown and white, and another 20 per cent black and white. The regular all black and all brown models will be in evidence too, of course. Punched patterns will be prominent. Women's shoes will be made in the same colors, but sandals will be more open and will often appear in blue.

Although plans for Easter are uppermost in the minds of the shoe men, they are grateful for the recent snows which gave retailers fresh funds for new purchases by making it easy to dispose of stocks of rubbers, overshoes and other winter footwear.

* * *

"Out Where the Blue Begins"—Turtles may not manifest a remarkable degree of intelligence, but at least they display a tendency to go downhill, to move toward the open horizon, and to approach any large blue expanse. Carrying their fortifications with them, they apparently have little to worry about, and so are in the prime of youth 75 or 100 years after hatching out on some sun-warmed ocean beach.



This interesting information we obtained at a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, given in the Museum of Natural History by Dr. Harold L. Babcock, last night.

Dr. Babcock proved that all the turtles which appear in New England ocean waters are natives of the South. They have moved slowly northward with the Gulf Stream until it turns east, and have then come in to shore. Some of the freshwater families have reached Lake Champlain after many generations from the Mississippi Valley—coming via the St. Lawrence, apparently.

* * *

"Rolling Down to Rio"—Turtles may come wandering up the Gulf Stream but plenty of Bostonians would like to be sailing down it these days! Fifty of them realized this ambition last week and sailed southward on the Lady Nelson, bound for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica. Thousands of others, however, are doing their traveling in theater seats. The screens of the Paramount and Fenway theaters this week are devoted to Havana scenes, the feature at Keith's, which is to be held over another week, deals with Rio de Janeiro, and the South Station Theater is showing a Cuban travelogue.

Pittsburgh Forced To Defer Pay Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 4—Pittsburgh was unable to meet the pay roll of 6500 city employees yesterday for the last two weeks of December. To the appeals of a delegation from the Health Department, Mayor William N. McNair proposed that the city workers collect from citizens who are in arrears in taxes.

All city departments, except police and fire, are affected by the shortage of funds, which was brought about by the failure of hundreds of persons to pay their taxes for 1934.

Dr. James P. Kerr, controller, it was learned from an authoritative source, blocked an attempt by the Mayor to have the City Council authorize the issuance of scrip due bills with which to pay employees. As a solution, Mayor McNair announced at his first press conference yesterday that he intended to have a committee composed of representatives from all city departments cooperate in collecting the delinquent taxes.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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Linens — Monday, January 8
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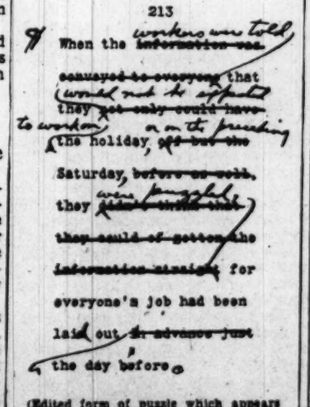
Are Now Showing The New Winter Fashions in Coats, Suits and Frocks For Women and Misses

The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Rome Conference Seeks New Basis For Disarmament

Italy's Premier and Britain's Foreign Secretary Meet to Insure Peace

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Jan. 3 — A precise, clear and far-reaching formula to bridge the wide gulf separating France from Germany and to offer as basis of negotiations for the disarmament problem, is being sought by Premier Benito Mussolini and Sir John Simon at their first conference today.

Italy considers the present political situation in Europe to be almost as critical as when the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary visited Il Duce in March of last year. The task of conciliating France and Germany, Premier Mussolini holds, falls upon Great Britain and Italy, two countries which are not directly implicated in the Franco-German conflict and can most effectively collaborate in the search for a conciliatory formula to enable France and Germany to reach an honorable and fair compromise.

Favors "Revision" of League

Italy still believes the best arrangement that can be made is a large measure of effective disarmament. She is nevertheless convinced after two years of fruitless negotiations at Geneva that this ideal arrangement cannot be made today. Hence Il Duce now favors his new phrase, "revision" of armaments, instead of either reduction or limitation of armaments. This goal to be sought along lines different from those hitherto pursued. The view of the Italian Government is understood to be to allow Germany partial re-armament now, to be followed at a later stage by the partial disarmament of the more heavily armed nations.

The Italian press claims that in this particular question there already exists a large measure of agreement between Great Britain and Italy. The problem to be settled now is to find a compromise formula acceptable to both France and Germany.

In the Italian view, the problem of armaments can only be solved by compromise allowing each country freedom of action, which would entail an immediate armaments race, or by preventive war by France and her allies on the ground that Germany has violated the Versailles Treaty. The two latter alternatives should be absolutely rejected, Premier Mussolini believes.

Two Best Fitted

Another attempt at compromise is therefore essential to secure peace in Europe. Great Britain and Italy are the two nations best fitted to take the initiative in the matter.

Il Duce is also expected to submit definite proposals to Sir John Simon for reform of the League of Nations.

The three most important reforms advocated by Italy are understood to be separation of the Covenant from the peace treaties, abolition of "sanctions" clauses from the League Covenant and recognition of two categories of League members which will provide for the great powers having more power and freedom of action.

During his stay in Capri, the British Foreign Secretary has discussed the question of League reform at great length with Sir Eric Drummond, former Secretary-General of the League and now British Ambassador to Rome. Sir John will therefore be in a position to discuss this question fully with Premier Mussolini.

It is understood that Great Britain does not favor abolishing the present democratic basis of the League system.

ROME, Jan. 3 (AP) — While Premier Benito Mussolini and British Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon prepared today to converse on the world disarmament stalemate, the Chamber of Deputies considered a navy budget report which declared that only a four-power pact can save the world from a naval armaments race of the worst kind.

The report, signed by Marquis Giacomo Medici del Vascello, budget committee reporter, and accepted as a statement of Il Duce's own viewpoint, warned that the principal world powers "are already arming at sea."

If the big European nations were to get together on some step looking toward disarmament, world tension would be relieved and the way opened for a broader agreement on arms—including naval as well as land and air—Marquis Vascello said.

Citing particularly the naval building programs of America, England and Japan, the report placed blame for the heavy arming on Japan's idea of her "world mission." This mission, it was declared in the report, threatens a race war.

"Japan today invades China," he said. "Inspired by race hatred, she will plan tomorrow against white men."

Then, referring to Japan's naval activities, he added, "The groundwork for this future danger from the East is perhaps being laid.

"It was revealed in Japan's recent policies and diplomacy, including her withdrawal from the League of Nations. This gesture is of great importance and is highly significant and menacing."

The reporter did not ask greater naval appropriations for Italy, contenting himself with an appeal for a disarmament agreement. He said, however, that under Premier Mussolini's guidance as Minister of Marine, the navy is being rebuilt "spiritually and materially."

Marquis Vascello said the Italian naval budget of 98,731,000 lire (about $7,898,480) for 1934-1935 is 14,536,000 lire ($1,082,880) under that for the current year. He quoted liberally from the report of Secretary of the Navy Swanson of the United States to show that a big navy program was under way in America.

Honor Medals Given To Oregon Foresters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Ore.

FORMAL honors for the part they played in winning the prize as the best camp in the Ninth Corps area, Civilian Conservation Corps, were paid recently to members of the Wolf Creek camp, in the Eugene district of Oregon. The competition included camps in all parts of the Ninth Corps area, which embraces much of the West.

Each of the men in the company was presented with a bronze button emblematic of the achievement, while officers received silver buttons. Maj. Charles H. Corlett, district commander, represented the army in making the awards, and Maj. James Frankland of the regional office in Portland represented the forest service.

New York Board Backs LaGuardia On Economy Plan

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia summoned his majority strength on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Wednesday afternoon and passed a resolution to ask the Legislature to vest in him exceptional executive powers to make economies necessary to balance the city's budget on Feb. 1.

An amendment to the bill changes the two-year duration of the extraordinary emergency power asked of the Legislature in the original resolution to Oct. 3, 1934.

The minority protested strongly against "too precipitate action," against what they declared was the exclusiveness with which the bill had been drafted and unsuccessfully urged that it be amended to empower the whole board instead of the Mayor alone with the emergency powers.

"I admit it is a most unusual bill," the Mayor replied. "I do not like the bill. It is not pleasant to take the responsibility, but the very discussion we are having proves the necessity for the Mayor having such power. The Legislature has been convened three times into special session to open the budget for balancing and the budget has not been balanced. The purpose in passing this resolution is merely to place before the Legislature a plan by which this city may right its books by Feb. 1, to meet its emergency and make itself eligible for needed federal loans."

If the Mayor gets this legislation, he will have shown the way in the municipal field to a bold blue-penciling of city cost-sheets comparable to that President Roosevelt has in national finances.

Under the provisions of the act he would be empowered to reorganize the agencies of Government and fix the compensation of officers and employees where this is not fixed by the labor law.

Failure of the Legislature to pass such a measure will face the city with the alternative, the Mayor declared, of demanding reapportionment in New York City's share of state levies.

Meanwhile, with the Fusion Administration only four days old, sweeping reforms already are under way in city departments looking toward such a fulfillment of campaign pledges as New York has never known.

Outstanding among these is the city-wide scope being given to the inquiry functions of the Commissioner of Accounts and the wholesale shakeup in the Police Department, with a ruthless cutting to the bone of departmental expenses.

The offices of the new Tammany prosecutor of New York County, William C. Dodge, also are showing signs of major activity in strong contrast to the lethargic attorneyship of Thomas C. T. Crain.

Cigar Gifts Rejected For Federal Staff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A box of expensive cigars given to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Ewing Y. Mitchell, by the Black Diamond Steamship Corporation of New York caused his order to bureau chiefs under his direction to refuse all gratuities and to return any now possessed.

Mr. Mitchell made public the correspondence with the steamship company and with Mr. H. B. Arledge, who appeared in the recent Senate ocean mail investigation, in which he informed the company and Mr. Arledge that their gifts were being returned.

Answering questions of reporters, Mr. Mitchell said that apparently "a wagon load of 50-cent cigars" was being distributed to the United States Shipping Board Bureau.

In his order to bureau chiefs, Mr. Mitchell said in part that "those who are familiar with public affairs know that the intent of the giving of gratuities is to influence favorable action by those who receive them, and that such object is, to a greater or less degree, obtained in a large percentage of the cases."

Boston Art Notes

Ralph D. Ayer

A large exhibition of works by Mr. Ralph D. Ayer is being shown at the City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. Mr. Ayer reveals several talents, working in the mediums of oils, water colors, charcoal, wood cut. To each medium he brings concentration and a desire to render the subject in it as authentically as possible. He is a young artist who has received training in Boston.

The portrait, always an index to an artist's capacities, is handled in capable fashion.

Mr. Ayer works conscientiously for solid form, he models with an eye to planes and their relation one to another. Whether he portrays in charcoal or oils, he exercises the same rigorous discipline. His charcoals have an unusual distinction: they are final portraits, full in characterization, duly thought out technically.

The water colors are made with more generalized brush, shapes are indicated with free washes of color. Town and country scenes are depicted with poetic quality, even a lyrical note. Mr. Ayer has no taste whatever for vivid contrast or theatrical effect. Modesty characterizes these aquarelles, and it recommends them as well. It would seem that the artist relaxes when embarking with water-color brush in hand. Even the subjects he selects have a tranquilizing influence.

Some wood blocks have been cut with similar reticence. It is necessary, however, when working with the wood block to be bolder and more deliberate. One print of an architectural subject proves Mr. Ayer has the needed qualities.

The exhibition is very agreeable. It reëstablishes our idea that an artist should work in many mediums, giving way to their liberties and exercising their restraints. It is good discipline, and it opens the road to deeper understanding.

D. A.

Congratulations, Latvia! Felicitations, Estonia!

By Ed. Krautes-The Christian Science Monitor

Heads of Two States Shake Hands at Riga in Mutual Celebration of Freedom

Latvia and Estonia Unite in Celebrating 15th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The young Latvian Republic celebrated its fifteenth anniversary recently by officially entertaining Mr. K. Päts, the State Eldest of Estonia, on a two-day visit to Riga.

The enthusiasm of the occasion showed the happy relations existing between the two nations which were allies in the break-away from Russia at the beginning of the Bolshevik régime.

Mr. A. Kviesis, the Latvian President, received the visiting statesman. Both state heads took part in a solemn session in the Diet and presided at a parade of the Latvian troops.

In the evening the whole town was illuminated. The contours of the main Government buildings were framed with electric lights. Ships on the Dvina glowed in the darkness of the night, in front of the flood-lit historical castle of Riga.

A performance was given in the National Theater, where the historical episode of the constituent assembly of Latvia of 1918 was acted. Afterward the State heads attended the National Corps, where a program of Latvian music was given.

Indians Raid Settlements Scattered in North Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Attacks by Indians on scattered settlements in the State of Para, in north Brazil, have become serious during the last few months. These occur periodically after prolonged dry seasons, when game leaves the dark recesses of the tropical forest, and draws near the rivers in search of water, followed by the Indians.

The scattered inhabitants, at the first sound of drums, usually flee to the forest, leaving their homes to be ransacked for knives, axes and farming implements, which the Indians covet. Detachments of soldiers are now patrolling the rivers by launch until such time as the rains come, when the game will return to the forest and the Indians will follow, reverting to their normal tribal life for another year.

Coolidge Praised His Collie Dog In New Anti-Vivisection Booklet

President's Rob Roy Slept in Master's Bedroom Every Night and Kept Watch and Ward in Executive Office Daytimes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"Woof! woof"! The Dog's Scrap Book is out.

And now, if only dogs could read, how pleased they would be to see how much these sometimes gruff humans appreciate their patient canine friendship! For many of the country's notables are quoted in this book, and each one has something to say in gratitude for dog loyalty.

There's a "forebark" by Mr. George Arliss, the British actor, a devoted friend of the canine world. Mr. Arliss's words would make a furry fellow wag a thankful tail.

President Coolidge is quoted in an appealing tribute to his collie champion, Rob Roy. "He was a stately gentleman of great courage and fidelity," the President wrote. "He loved to bark from the second story window and around the south grounds. Nights he remained in my room and afternoons he went with me to the office." Now that was a high government position for a dog to hold!

President Harding wrote an editorial in his newspaper, the Marion Star, on a friend's dog, Hub, saying, "He was reverent, patient, faithful; he was sympathetic . . . He minded his own affairs—especially worthy of human emulation—and he would kill or wound no living thing. He was modest and submissive when these traits were becoming, yet he assured guardianship of the home he sentinelled until entry was properly vouched."

Senator Vest's eulogy, a classic, appears here.

There is a bit of light verse from the London Opinion, which conveys in rhyme the charms of dog companionship:

"A little whimper, next a patient sigh,
And then a sniff—(Oh, dear, there's no reply.)
A gentle scratching at my study door,
Another pause! And then 'Well, who is that?'
The door swings open, there upon the mat
He stands expectant: 'Please, its only me.
There's nobody downstairs; I thought I'd see
If you were lonely, too. Please, may I stay?
I promise you I won't be in the way.'
Then at your feet contentedly he lies,
The world's devotion in two doggy eyes."

Mr. Arliss' contribution is a plea for the abolishment of vivisection. "I believe there is not a soul who buys this book who would be cowardly enough to let a dog be tortured if he knew the facts," he writes, giving reasons for opposing vivisection.

A number of poems are strong pleas for the abolition of experiments upon dogs in laboratories, exposing cruelties.

The booklet is published by the National Anti-Vivisection Society and is sold in Chicago by leading bookstores for a small price.

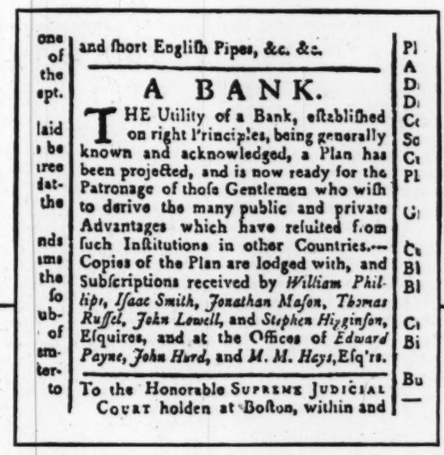
Court Upholds Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Upholding Gov. Eugene Talmadge's suspension of five public service commissioners and his appointment of others, the Supreme Court of Georgia has ruled the suspension should remain in effect until the next meeting of the Georgia Legislature in 1935, for action by that body.

AN ADVERTISEMENT *from the* INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE

January, 1784



one of the sept. laid be tree dat- the nds ims the fo ub- of ter- to

and short English Pipes, &c. &c.

A BANK.

THE Utility of a Bank, eſtabliſhed on right Principles, being generally known and acknowledged, a Plan has been projected, and is now ready for the Patronage of thoſe Gentlemen who wiſh to derive the many public and private Advantages which have reſulted from ſuch Inſtitutions in other Countries.—Copies of the Plan are lodged with, and Subſcriptions received by *William Phillips, Iſaac Smith, Jonathan Maſon, Thomas Ruſſel, John Lowell,* and *Stephen Higginſon,* Eſquires, and at the Offices of *Edward Payne, John Hurd,* and *M. M. Hays,* Eſq'rs.

To the Honorable SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT holden at Boſton, within and

Pl A D D C Sc C Pl G C Bl Bl C Bi Bu —

We enter
our 150th anniversary year

ONE hundred and fifty years ago in the advertising columns of Boston's *Independent Chronicle* there appeared a proposal for a new bank. Six months later, the necessary capital having been subscribed, it opened banking rooms in the Manufactury House on what is today Hamilton Place. It was called the Massachusetts Bank. This little institution was the direct ancestor bank of The First National Bank of Boston.

In this our 150th anniversary year we make grateful acknowledgement to its founders. The banking principles they established have provided vitality to carry this institution through the formation of the new republic, through the building of industrial New England, through three wars and twenty depressions. And as we look backward with pride, we look forward with confidence to the further growth of Boston.

Today through our Head Office and 26 local branch offices we bring every service of modern banking within convenient reach of the entire community.

The FIRST
NATIONAL BANK *of*
BOSTON

150th *Anniversary*
1784 * 1934

Boston-New York
$3 NRA
Leave Daily 389 Tremont Street Boston Hancock 7397
141 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

HOME SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1869
Deposits Go on Interest
JAN. 10
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

FILENE'S

They tell us we've a thrilling collection of
SHIRTWAIST dresses

Cotton, silk, wool ones, too. Gay shirtwaist dresses, sober conservative shirtwaist dresses, two-piece, one-piece. For misses, size 14, women's size 42. Since no dress fashion is more important, we've made our collection as important as the fashion deserves. Left to right: Misses' and women's cotton cheviot, $8.95. Women's check silk, $16.75. Misses' bright stripe, $16.75. Misses' white silk jersey, $22.75. Few-of-a-kind styles, all.

S. S. SOUTHERN Fashion Flash FILENE'S 6th FLOOR

Filene's Cruise Shop flashes fashions for the conservative woman of 50 as well as the cute young thing of 20.

BOSTON

More Service more Satisfaction

The Taft, a great modern hotel in the heart of New York's business and entertainment centres, strives for perfection in unusual services. That's why thousands of satisfied guests return regularly. 2000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

Tune in on George Hall and his Orchestra, Columbia Network.

HOTEL ALFRED LEWIS, *Mgr.*
TAFT
NEW YORK
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

Now you can buy a mayonnaise with
FLAVOR

GONE are the days when the only way to get tasty mayonnaise was to make it yourself. Now you can buy Ivanhoe, rich and smooth, with an enticing flavor all its own. Sold at good grocers in quarts and pints.
Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, New York.

flavor blended

IVANHOE
MAYONNAISE

Roosevelt Insists Needy Must Not Go Unheeded—Calls for Additional Billions

Budget Message to Congress Ends Uncertainty on Expense

Frankly Admits Huge Deficit and Increased Emergency Spending, but Also Sees Way to Clean Slate in Two Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message transmitting the budget to Congress today follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the budget for the year ending June 30, 1935. It contains also estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year ending June 30, 1934, and includes statements of the financial operations or status of all governmental agencies, including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The estimates herein given and included in the budget have to do with general and special funds—the Government's moneys. They do not relate to trust and contributed funds, which are not Government moneys, except where expressly referred to as such.

General Financial Position—In my annual message to the Congress I have already summarized the problems presented by the deflationary forces of the depression, the paralyzed condition which affected the banking system, business, agriculture, transportation, and, indeed, the whole orderly continuation of the nation's social and economic system.

I have outlined the steps taken since last March for the resumption of normal activities and the restoration of the credit of the Government.

Of necessity these many measures have caused spending by the Government far in excess of the income of the Government.

The results of expenditures already made show themselves in concrete form in better prices for farm commodities, in renewed business activity, in increased employment, in reopening of and restored confidence in banks, and in well-organized relief.

The Current Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1934—Exclusive of debt retirement of $488,171,500 for this year, budget estimates of expenditures, including operating expenses of the regular government establishments and also all expenditures which may be broadly classed as caused by the necessity for recovery from the depression will amount this year (ending June 30, 1934) to $9,403,006,967.

What It Has Cost

This total falls in broad terms into the following classifications. Expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1934:

General: Departmental	$2,899,116,200	
Legislative	17,718,500	
Independent establishm'nts	616,857,067	
	$3,533,691,767	
Less pub. debt retirements	488,171,500	
Total general	$3,045,520,267	
Emergency: Public Works Administration	$1,677,199,860	
Agricultural adj. adminis.	103,250,000	
Farm credit administr'tion	40,000,000	
Emergency conserva. work	341,705,600	
Reconstruction Fin. Corp.	3,969,746,300	
Tennessee Val. Authority	19,000,000	
Federal Land Banks	52,350,000	
Fed. Dep. Ins. Corp.	150,000,000	
Nat Indus. Rec. Admin.	4,250,000	
Total emergency	$6,357,486,700	
Total general and emergency, less public debt retirements	$9,403,006,967	

Deficit of Billions

As against these expenditures, which have either been appropriated for or for which appropriations are asked, the estimated receipts for this fiscal year (ending June 30, 1934) are $3,259,938,756.

On this basis, including, however, certain additional expenditures for 1934 which are not included in the budget estimates but which I believe to be necessary and amounting to $1,166,000,000 as shown in a subsequent table herein, the excess of expenditures over receipts will be $7,309,068,211.

Interest charges on the borrowings in excess of budget estimates will slightly increase this figure.

On the basis of these estimates, the public debt, in the strict sense of the term, at the expiration of this fiscal year will therefore amount to approximately $29,847,000,000, or an increase as shown above of $7,309,068,211.

However, as against this increase in the total debt figure, it is right to point out that the various governmental agencies have loans outstanding with a book value of $3,558,516,189 against which collateral or assets have been pledged.

In order to make clear to the Congress what our borrowings problem is for the next six months, permit me to remind you that we shall have to borrow approximately $6,000,000,000 of new money and, in addition, $4,000,000,000 to meet maturities of a like amount.

The fiscal year 1935 ending June 30, 1935—The budget estimates of expenditures, exclusive of debt retirement of $525,763,800 and exclusive also of such sum as may be necessary for new and extraordinary recovery purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, amount to $3,960,798,700.

How Spending Classifies

Again summarizing the main headings of these expenditures, they fall into the following items: Expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1935:

General departmental	$3,202,074,900
Legislative	18,734,500
Independent establishments	542,466,600
	$3,763,276,000
Less public debt retirements	525,763,800
Total, general	$3,237,512,200
Emergency: Public Works Administration	$1,089,883,100
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	5,000,000
Emergency conservation work	65,190,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	*480,436,600
Tennessee Valley Authority	31,000,000
Federal land banks	12,650,000
Total, Emergency	$723,286,500
Total, general and emergency, less public debt retirements	$3,960,798,700

*Excess of credits—deduct.

It will be noted that many of these items such as public works fall under appropriations made in 1933, the actual expenditures not taking place until after June 30, 1934.

The above figures do not include additional loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. If its loaning authority is extended beyond June 30, 1934, it is contemplated that any additional loans by it would thereafter be taken from the new and additional recovery fund hereinafter referred to.

New Billions For Relief

The estimates of receipts for the next fiscal year (ending June 30, 1935) exclusive of foreign-debt payments, of increased liquor taxes and of increased revenue flowing from amendments to the existing revenue law, amount to $3,974,665,479.

Therefore, exclusive of debt retirement, these budget estimates for the next fiscal year show a small surplus of $13,866,779. But it must be borne in mind that this surplus does not include any additional expenditures for extraordinary recovery purposes.

It is clear that the necessity for relief and recovery will still be with us during the year 1934-35. Additional relief funds will be necessary Further needs of the country prohibit the abrupt termination of the recovery program. No person can on this date definitely predict the total amount that will be needed, nor the itemizing of such an amount. It is my best judgment at this time that a total appropriation of not to exceed $2,000,000,000, will, with the expenditures still to be made next year out of existing appropriations be sufficient.

I shall therefore ask the Congress for appropriations approximating that amount.

This amount is not included in the budget estimates. If appropriated and expended, therefore, it will change the small estimated surplus of $13,000,000 into a debt increase of nearly $2,000,000,000. It is only fair, of course, to say that such a debt increase would be partially offset by loans made against collateral and assets pledged.

Therefore, the total debt, if increased by the sum of $2,000,000,000 during the fiscal year 1935, would amount to approximately $31,834,000,000 on June 30, 1935. It is my belief that so far as we can make estimates with our present knowledge, the Government should seek to hold the total debt within this amount. Furthermore, the Government during the balance of this calendar year should plan to bring its 1936 expenditures, including recovery and relief, within the revenues expected in the fiscal year 1936.

Goal Is Balanced Budget

Let me put it another way: The excess of expenditures over receipts during this fiscal year amounts to over $7,000,000,000. My estimates for the coming fiscal year show an excess of expenditures over receipts of $2,000,000,000 We should plan to have a definately balanced budget for the third year of recovery and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt.

This excess of expenditures over revenues amounting to over $9,000,000,000 during two fiscal years has been rendered necessary to bring the country to a sound condition after the unexampled crisis which we encountered last spring. It is a large amount, but the immeasurable benefits justify the cost.

The following table shows expenditures and receipts for the fiscal years 1934 and 1935 as contained in the budget, plus the additional expenditures which will be made out of additional authorizations here recommended. It shows, also, the estimated increase in the public debt and the book value of assets held as security against loans:

	1934	1935
Receipts (A)	$3,259,938,756	$3,974,665,479
Expenditures (exclusive of debt retirement):		
General	2,530,720,267	2,486,768,200
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	514,800,000	750,744,000
Emergency (B)	6,357,486,700	723,286,500
	9,403,006,967	3,960,798,700
Addl. expenditures from addl appropriations	1,166,000,000	2,000,000,000
Tot. expend.	10,569,006,967	5,960,798,700
Inc in debt (C)	7,309,063,211	1,986,133,221
		2-Year Period 1934-35
Receipts (A)		$7,234,603,235
Expenditures (exclusive of debt retirement):		
General		5,017,488,467
Agricultural Adjustment Administration		1,265,544,000
Emergency (B)		7,080,773,200
		13,363,805,667
Addl. expenditures from addl. appropriations		3,166,000,000
Total expenditures		16,529,805,667
Increase in debt (C)		9,295,201,432
Estimated book value of assets held as security for loans		5,461,969,273

(A) These estimates of receipts are predicated on Federal Reserve Board average index of industrial production of 81 for fiscal year 1934 and of 98 for the fiscal year 1935.

(B) These include net expenditures after deducting Reconstruction Finance Corporation repayments in 1935 of $480,436,600.

(C) This figure does not include contingent liabilities such as Reconstruction Finance Corporation debentures issued to banks and other institutions.

	Calendar Year Avg	Fiscal Year Avg.
1929	119	118
1930	96	110
1931	81	87
1932	64	70
1933 (A)	78	67
1934 (B)	85	81
1935		98

(A) Partially estimated.
(B) Estimated.

Appropriations—The budget estimates of appropriations for 1935, exclusive of Agricultural Adjustment Administration benefit payments and refunds of processing taxes, but inclusive of all other appropriations for regular departments and independent establishments including interest on the debt and debt retirement are $2,980,293,833.60. When compared with budget estimates of appropriations transmitted in the budget for 1934 they show a reduction of $684,913,167.

Revenue From Liquor Taxes—The estimates of receipts take no account of the additional revenue which may be obtained from an increase in liquor taxes and from the proposed changes in the income-tax law. Since neither of these tax measures has come before Congress as yet, no accurate estimate can be made of their yield.

However, if as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, the tax on distilled spirits is increased from $1.10 a gallon to $2 a gallon, and the rates of tax on wines are also increased, the estimated revenue would be increased by approximately $50,000,000, assuming that consumption is not affected by additional gallonage taxes imposed by the states.

Considerable additional revenue can also be secured from administrative changes in the income-tax law, which may amount to as much as $150,000,000 for a full year.

The estimates for the Post Office Department are predicated upon a continuation of the 3-cent postal rate for nonlocal mail. It is highly important that this rate be continued. I recommend its continuance.

Economy Legislation—The estimates of appropriations submitted in the budget are predicated on the continuation of certain economy legislative provisions which I ask to be enacted and which are appended hereto. The most important is that having to do with reduction of compensation of federal employees.

It is eminently fair that, the cost of living having fallen as compared with 1928, the employees of the Government sustain some reduction in compensation. This is not inconsistent with our policy of advocating an increase in wages in industry.

For wages there had fallen far beyond any reduction contemplated for federal employees and in most grades are even now substantially below compensation paid federal employees under the maximum reduction of 15 per cent.

Control of Emergency Cost

Among the legislative provisions appended hereto is one prohibiting automatic increases in compensation except in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. The personnel of these three services are engaged in a life service to their country. Some, by reason of the pay freezes, have sustained reduction in compensation of more than 25 per cent. They are, therefore, in a different category from those in other governmental agencies. They should, in 1935, be released from the restrictions on automatic increases in compensation.

Control—Up to now there has been no coordinated control over emergency expenditures. Today, by executive order, I have imposed that necessary control in the Bureau of the Budget.

Heretofore, emergency expenditures have not been subject to audit by the comptroller general of the general accounting office. Today I am, by executive order, reposing in him the authority to conduct such an audit and to continue to audit each such expenditure. Hereafter, therefore, just as in the departmental expenditures, there will be, in emergency expenditures, a pre-budget and a post audit.

By reason of the fact that the bureau of the budget has had no control in the past over the various expenditures, obligations, and allotments made by the emergency organizations, the task of preparing the present budget has been the most difficult one since the budget and accounting act went into effect in 1921. These difficulties, in future years, will be substantially minimized by the control which I have established.

It is evident to me, as I am sure it is evident to you, that powerful forces for recovery exist. It is by laying a foundation of confidence in the present and faith in the future that the upturn which we have so far seen will become cumulative. The cornerstone of this foundation is the good credit of the Government.

It is, therefore, not strange nor is it academic that this credit has a profound effect upon the confidence so necessary to permit the new recovery to develop into maturity

If we maintain the course I have outlined, we can confidently look forward to cumulative beneficial forces represented by increased volume of business, more general profit, greater employment, a diminution of relief expenditures, large governmental receipts and repayments, and greater human happiness.

Reading the President's Message

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When Paying a Tax Take a Look at This

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 4

HERE is a look at the public debt:

Aug. 31, 1919, the war peak—$26,596,701,648.

The 1930 post-war low—$16,185,309,831.

Today's public debt—$23,817,036,023.

Estimated for June 30—$29,847,000,000.

Estimated for June 30, 1935—$31,834,000,000.

Alabama Keeps Expense Within Income for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—For the first time in many years the State of Alabama lived within its income during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1933. During that time the floating debt was reduced by $3,371,350, according to the recent annual report of Mr. J. H. Hard Jr., State Comptroller.

Officials said this was due to the Budget and Financial Control Act passed by the last legislature, which forbids the paying of any appropriation for a given year unless there is money enough in the treasury to pay it in cash. Receipts for the year, including federal aid, were $25,656,082, and a balance on hand of $378,323 made a total of $26,034,405 available. Total expenditures, including the debt reduction, were $25,484,278, leaving a balance on hand to start the new year of $550,127.

President Admits Deficit to Reach High of All Time

(Continued from Page 1)

make estimates with our present knowledge, the Government should seek to hold the total debt within this amount. Furthermore, the Government during the balance of this calendar year should plan to bring its 1936 expenditures, including recovery and relief, within the revenues expected in the fiscal year 1936."

No new taxes are anticipated except the already discussed liquor levies and the loophole-plugging income tax changes. This is good news to Congress in a by-election year. Moreover, if by some happy circumstances recovery should come faster than is figured, the mounting deficits would be materially less.

Further, no credit is given for foreign debt payments—although President Roosevelt insists that every effort will be made to extract as much as possible from this source. And an appreciable item would be returned from loans made by governmental agencies, like the RFC, and for which it holds collateral and assets to a book value of $3,558,516,189.

On the other side of the picture, the estimated revenues based on the Federal Reserve Board average index for industrial production which in the fiscal year 1933 was 67, rise to 81 in 1934, and 98 in 1933. Revenues are thus figured on an upturn in industry amounting to 31 per cent between 1933 and 1935. In many expert quarters this is considered too high, although President Roosevelt declares that many other proffered indices are higher, and that he has taken the most conservative estimates.

RFC Is the Big Riddle

Perhaps the easiest way to illuminate the financial picture opened up by the President's message is to run through its main headings. For the year ending on the coming June 30, the "regular" budget shows expenditure, leaving out public debt retirements, of $3,045,520,267

Receipts are set at $3,259,938,756. This is better than was hoped last spring. Thus, for what it is worth, in his nonemergency spending Uncle Sam has lived within his means. He has nearly enough to provide for debt retirement.

But, of course, emergency spending comes along. This rises, in today's estimates, to $6,357,486,700. The largest item in the total is $3,969,740,300 for the RFC. Where on earth this sum can be going puzzles Washington.

So far, in six months of the fiscal year, Mr. Jesse H. Jones, its director, has been able to disburse a mere nothing—a petty $641,474,147—and 29 cents. How he can sextuple this spending in the coming six months rivals the redoubtable Mr. Brewster and his millions.

Certainly the RFC borrowing power runs out late in January, possibly a foreign gold-buying campaign may be started, but even that would not account for nearly $3,350,000,000 gone into the blue.

Perhaps the best explanation is that President Roosevelt wants to run up his biggest deficit this year, and his smallest next—that the two figures will in reality overflow into one another, and that this year's deficit of $7,000,000,000 is high, while next year's of $2,000,000,000 is low.

Anyway, the total regular and emergency budgets add up to $9,403,006,967, upon which must be heaped President Roosevelt's request for additional appropriations of $1,166,000,000. That makes $10,569,006,967. After reading which, all members of the House of Representatives sit down and take deep breaths.

To pay for all this, the Government must borrow. And, on the basis of his promise that the borrowing will end in 1936, President Roosevelt insists there is no doubt of the ability of the Government to get the funds.

In 1935 the picture is more roseate. The regular budget is $3,237,512,200, and estimated receipts $3,974,665,479. Debt retirements are again omitted. The emergency budget is only $723,286,500—as obligated thus far. That leaves a tiny surplus of $13,866,779. But wait a minute before flinging hats in the air, President Roosevelt outlines an additional $2,000,000,000 of new spending.

Of this, still of course in a general stage, the President allocates about $600,000,000 for direct relief next winter to states and cities. He adds $500,000,000 for new spending on public works, which obviously cannot be chopped off in mid-air. Then come $500,000,000 for the RFC, assuming—as the President does—that it will be continued. Finally, $300,000,000 for the CCC and $100,000,000 for farm and home loans and incidentals. This totals roughly $2,000,000,000.

Still Need Much Spending

That is the Administration recovery program for next year. It envisaged tapering off all along the line. But substantial sums are still to be pumped in to the national structure. Major activities, like direct relief, public works and the back-log for banks and financial institutions through the RFC all continue. He is no giddy optimism that prosperity will be present in full blast within a few months. The road back to normal has been paved with solid stones from the national Treasury.

The reassembled Congress cannot, in the White House view, allocate these sums too specifically. Either the $2,000,000,000 must be left with the President to distribute as he sees fit—which is unlikely, or he will request flexibility between different accounts, possibly within limits.

In any event, the nation is guaranteed continuance of the help in national rehabilitation which Washington has begun. Much money already allocated in the 1933 budget has, of course, not yet been spent. It will spread far into the next year. But the boys in mountain and valley camps of the CCC, unemployed who need civil works in the urban centers, and rocky financial institutions whose officers rush, terrified, to Washington are all to be assured.

The budget message, therefore, takes on historic and policy-making character. It is a pledge of recovery effort, and a pledge of sound financing when the emergency can be conquered. From both angles, and despite the astronomical figures which send cold shivers up many a spine on Capitol Hill, it should impress the nation.

Connected also with the message is a host of interesting facts. Taxes will not be increased except on liquor. Savings under the Economy Act will be continued in general, except that from June 30, 1934, the federal establishment gets one third of its pay-cut—or 5 per cent—back, and the fighting services get their promotional pay increases restored. Economies effected by President Roosevelt now are figured at $684,913,167 over the last Hoover budget in December, 1932.

Plugs Up Loopholes

And, at the end of his message, the President extends by executive orders to be sent to Congress immediately full control over emergency expenditures now exercised in advance by Mr. Lewis Douglas, Director of the Budget, and in retrospect by Mr. J. R. McCarl, Comptroller-General. This will plug many a loophole, deliberate and inadvertent. Salaries—say in the NRA—cannot be increased by—say—General Johnson alone!

The White House today was, figuratively, battened and weather-stripped against the hurricane of protest which is expected as the billions begin to blow in the breeze. Shock and alarm are fully anticipated. But the presidential answer is apparent: the deficit was dictated on the day Congress adjourned, and he has only followed clear lines charted on Capitol Hill. Responsibility falls alike, therefore, on the Executive and on the legislators who approved his recovery machine.

After a few days, however, it is expected that the breeze will subside. Billions sound bad in oratory, but civil-works dollars make a sweeter sound as they clink in the pocket of a man who hasn't had a dime for months or years. And it is upon the distressed men and women of the country, the relieved banker, the assisted farmer, the rehabilitated waif of the hobo jungles, who are expected to count, not trained partisan oratory. The last word, therefore, will not come in halls of Congress. It is in the country, and upon the country the President waits.

Annual Message Receives General Favor of Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

This country could easily stand a $31,000,000 000 deficit, but the President declares the deficit will be reduced after that figure.

"Nothing in his previous record gives me confidence in this prediction. He said we would stay on gold, and we have left gold; he said he would have a stable currency, and it is unstable. There is no reason to suppose that we can trust him to carry through the new program any more than the others. I am apprehensive over the mess we are leaving for our children and grandchildren."

Applauded by His Party

On the other hand Democrats gave their approval of the Roosevelt budget.

Speaker Henry T. Rainey sounded a note of optimism declaring that although the amount of the budget is on the surface "startling" nevertheless analysis shows that there is nothing in it to cause alarm.

"The deficit," he explained, "is largely chargeable to the recovery budget, most of which is self-liquidating. Most of the money spent on the emergency programs are loans. Probably three-fourths of them will eventually come back. Over $1,000,000,000 of reference loans have already been repaid. An increase of $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000 in the public debt is not going to cause alarm to a country whose national income is $70,000,000,000 annually."

Senator Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of Tennessee said: "The message was about what was expected. The deficit is being cared for most intelligently."

Senator Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, progressive insurgent, said he would move to increase the appropriation for next year. He did not consider that it was large enough.

In the message, delivered yesterday, Vice-President Garner and Speaker Henry T. Rainey read hopes for the future, while Republicans like Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon and Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, minority leaders in their respective houses, found it respectively "disappointing," and "evasive."

On the whole, however, the great mass of the comment was laudatory, though it was pointed out that the message was general in nature. Senator Robinson declared the President's ovation in the joint session yesterday surpassed anything in his 30 years' legislative experience; Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, termed it, "a great message"; insurgents joined with Senator Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.) of Minnesota, who said, "I like it, especially its nonpartisan appeal."

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R.) of New York, declared the important feature was the indication that the present emergency program is to become permanent. "This declaration," he said, "should give pause to every thoughtful citizen." Other regular Republicans like Senator L J. Dickinson of Iowa, and Representative Robert Luce of Massachusetts called it respectively "platitudinous" and "a sermon," but Progressive members of their own party, like Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, summed up the western view in the words, "The best message I ever heard."

China Plans to Halt Foochow Bomb Attacks

PEIPING, China, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Chinese Government assured the United States, Japan and other powers having nationals in revolt-wracked Fukien Province today that Nationalist forces will refrain from further bombing attacks on Foochow unless military exigencies demand.

Foochow, capital of the province, is the center of the recently-organized revolt against the Nationalist Government. The action today followed representations by Americans and Japanese that it would be impracticable to remove their citizens from Fukien.

Peek Into People's Purse

By the Associated Press

Government's financial outlook as the Treasury figures it:

Fiscal year	1933	1934	1935
Receipts	$2,079,696,741	$3,259,938,756	$3,974,665,479
Expenditures:			
General	3,865,915,459	3,533,691,767	3,763,276,000
Emergency	1,277,038,167	6,357,486,700	723,286,500
Total	5,142,953,626	9,891,178,467	4,486,562,500
Deficit	3,063,256,884	6,631,239,711	511,897,021
Public debt	22,538,672,560	28,679,969,728	28,664,492,020
Public debt increase	3,051,870,116	6,141,297,168	*15,477,708

*Decrease.

The decrease in the public debt in the fiscal year of 1935 is expected, the Treasury said, because the sinking fund of $525,763,800, which is included in general expenditures, is counted upon to exceed the estimated deficit by $15,477,708.

Ontario Relief Cost $123,700,000 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's record of achievement is outstanding in the world for a pioneer nation for the preëminence given work for the betterment of human life, was the opinion expressed by Mr. W. G. Martin, minister of public welfare of Ontario, in a recent address here.

The Ontario welfare department alone was of service to 90,000 people during the past year, with total expenditure of over $123,700,000 on human service by various authorities.

Ontario's child welfare acts are also worthy of note, Mr. Martin continued. Some 32,000 children have been wards of the Children's Aid Society since the passing of the Child Protection Acts, the society assuming the responsibility where the homes have proven unsatisfactory. Since the Adoption Act was passed 12 years ago 8000 children have been legally adopted.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word

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From all over the world these products are gathered and sold direct to you.
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THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
The Reliable Store of New Haven
WE ARE FEATURING
"Old Time Muslin" SHEETS—CASES
(made in New England)
At Special Prices!
In our January White Sale . . . now in progress.
West Store, Street Floor

COUSINS' DELICATESSEN
"IT MAKES ME HUNGRY TO GO IN THERE"
RESTAURANT
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Bullard's
Elm Street, Corner Orange
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
January Clearance Sale
Semi-Annual Store-Wide Event with reductions in all departments, including furniture, bedding, rugs, linoleum, ranges, curtains and draperies.

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HARTFORD, CONN.
An Important Men's Event
FOX'S ANNUAL JANUARY MEN'S SALE
offers
TWO-TROUSER SUITS and OVERCOATS
$21.75 $25.75 $29.75
G. Fox & Co.—Second Floor

Greet the New Year As We Do With a Smile of Confidence, of Courage and of High Hope for the Future.
Our Mid-Winter Sale of Fine Clothing Is Now in Progress
The Store You Come Back To
Gemmill, Burnham and Company
110 Asylum Street, Near Trumbull
HARTFORD, CONN.

Steiger's
Store of Gift Shops
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Entire Stock of
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for
Junior and Big Boys
Drastically Reduced
SECOND FLOOR

HARTFORD, CONN.
Sage-Allen's
January Sale of BEDDING
"Lady Fenwick"
SHEETS and CASES
exclusive with Sage-Allen
CASES, Sizes 42 x 38½ and 45 x 38½ ..... 33¢
SHEETS, Sizes 63 x 99 ..... 99¢
81 x 108 ..... $1.39
63 x 108 and 72 x 99 ..... $1.09
72 x 108 and 81 x 99 ..... $1.19
90 x 108 ..... $1.49
BEDDING—Main Floor
Sage-Allen & Co.
Incorporated
HARTFORD, CONN.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Start the New Year By Saving at
Stackpole Sale
of
LADIES' FUR-TRIMMED COATS
Values Up to $198.50
NOW 1/2 PRICE
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Treasury Expects Outlay of Billion Monthly to Come

Sees Emergency Demands Fall in '35 and Pay-as-You-Go in Effect

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Government spending at more than $1,000,000,000 a month for the first half of 1934 and a new peak in the national debt was forecast today in the Treasury's annual report to Congress.

The report was in the name of Mr. William H. Woodin as Secretary, having been prepared before President Roosevelt on New Year's Day named Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., to the Cabinet post.

It estimated emergency recovery costs alone would be $6,357,486,700 during the fiscal year that ends June 30, and general expenses $3,533,691,767, for a total federal outlay of $9,891,178,467 and an operating deficit of $6,631,239,711.

The Treasury figures, prepared before final completion of the budget, did not include extra-budget requests of President Roosevelt for $1,166,000,000 in the current year and $2,000,000,000 for 1935. These amounts would increase expenditures, deficits and public-debt totals accordingly.

Mr. Woodin predicted a public debt at the fiscal year-end of $28,679,969,728 as compared with $22,538,672,560 last June. The previous debt high, a result of war costs, was $25,484,506,000 in 1919. The post-war low was $16,185,309,000 in 1930.

For the fiscal year of 1935, the Treasury foresaw a return to a pay-as-you-go basis for both general and emergency expenditures, with the latter dropping to $723,286,500.

The operating deficit for 1935 was estimated at $511,897,021, a figure smaller than the sinking fund requirement and indicating consequently a $15,477,708 reduction in the public debt.

It was estimated that the Government would spend nearly three times as much in the six months from now until June 30 as in the first half of the fiscal year. For emergency purposes alone the spending will be about five times as fast.

Biggest estimated spenders were the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Public Works Administration, the Civil Works Administration and conservation program. The following table presents an approximation of cash expenditures to date and the year-end estimates.

	First Half	1934
Gen. expenses	$1,500,000,000	$3,533,691,000
RFC	600,000,000	3,969,740,000
Public works	220,000,000	1,227,000,000
Civil works	75,000,000	400,000,000
Conservation	155,000,000	341,705,000
Tl. emergency	1,125,000,000	6,357,486,000
Receipts	1,500,000,000	3,259,938,000

These figures indicated also new federal borrowing in excess of $5,000,000,000 to provide the needed money.

An expression of the Administration's confidence in economic improvement was contained in estimates that income taxes, forecast to return $864,000,000 this year, will jump to $1,265,000,000 in 1935.

In discussing the future, the Treasury said: "Of the emergency expenditures made up to and including the fiscal year 1935, it is roughly estimated that $2,500,000,000 represents loans that will be repaid to the Government during the fiscal year 1936 and subsequent years, which repayments will be available for reduction of the public debt.

"The estimates of expenditures of the RFC are contingent on the enactment of legislation extending the corporation's authority to incur obligations to June 30, 1934. If the authority is not extended, the estimated expenditures for 1934 will be reduced by $903,000,000 and the net repayments for 1935 ($480,436,000) will be reduced by $74,000,000."

In estimating Government revenue for the current year at $3,259,900,000 and for 1935 at $3,974,700,000, the Treasury said:

"The uncertainties affecting the estimates of revenues are particularly important under present unusual economic conditions.

"Estimated receipts from internal revenue and customs for 1934 include the following amounts not covered in estimates presented to Congress last December.

Estimated Receipts

"For taxes, $150,500,000 was levied by the Act of March 22, 1933 (chiefly the tax on beer); $403,000,000 for processing and floor-stock taxes levied by the Secretary of Agriculture . . .; about $153,700,000 for taxes levied by the National Industrial Recovery Act, exclusive of certain changes in the income tax; and $174,400,000 for additional receipts from existing internal revenue taxes and customs duties on distilled spirits and fermented liquors as a result of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. . . .

"The Government's activities and its finances are affected to an important degree by legislation enacted with a view to providing means for dealing with problems of the depression.

"The Government's recovery program which is based upon this legislation involves the use of the public credit in three ways. Provision for a variety of emergency activities had been made both by direct appropriation of Treasury funds and by authorization of advances by the RFC, the financing of which involves the Government's credit.

"In addition, the Home Owners Loan Corporation and the federal land banks are authorized to issue obligations in respect of which the Government assumes a contingent liability to the extent of guaranteeing interest payments; and the Tennessee Valley Authority is authorized to issue bonds on the credit of the United States."

The Treasury report, while containing estimates for the future, was devoted more specifically to the fiscal year of 1933 which ended last June. It reviewed factually the March banking crisis but made no comment or recommendations.

It mentioned also the currency inflation powers given President Roosevelt and his orders against gold payments and hoarding.

Charts showed that in the fiscal year of 1933 income taxes provided only 36 per cent of the Government's revenue, compared with 60 per cent in 1930—the highest post-war percentage.

"Indicated corporation collections in the full calendar year 1933 show a decline of 27 per cent as compared with collections in 1932," the Treasury said.

"An even greater decline in taxable incomes was partially offset by the increased taxes effective on 1932 incomes, due chiefly to the increase in the tax rate from 12 to 13¾ per cent with an additional tax of three-quarters of 1 per cent on net income reported on consolidated returns, and the elimination of specific credit for corporations with small incomes.

Individual Taxes Up

"Indicated current collections of individual taxes over the full calendar year 1933 show an increase of 30 per cent over the preceding year, the decline in taxable incomes being more than offset by the increased taxes under the Revenue Act of 1932.

"Receipts from miscellaneous internal revenue taxes were $858,200,000 in the fiscal year 1933 as compared with $503,700,000 in 1932, an increase of $354,500,000. In 1933 about 95 per cent of miscellaneous internal revenue came from six sources—tobacco taxes, manufacturers' excise taxes, documentary stamp taxes, the tax on checks, the tax on fermented liquors and the estate tax. . . .

"Customs receipts declined from $327,700,000 in the fiscal year 1932 to $250,800,000 in the fiscal year 1933, or $76,900,000. . . . This represented the smallest total for any year since 1919. . . .

"During the fiscal year, $169,629,609 of additional (income) taxes were made available for collection as compared with $218,521,219 in the fiscal year 1932. This amount includes $168,150,762 of assessments and $1,478,847 of rejected abatement and credit claims."

'Doing the Honors' for Three New Senators

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Vice-President Garner Receives Recruits

Left to Right—Senators Ernest Gibson of Vermont, Carl E. Hatch of New Mexico, and Joseph O'Mahoney of Montana.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Varieties: popular,	Five o'clock revue:	Skinpy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Boston Opera Club	popular	CBS dance music
5:30	The Singing Lady	program	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Sam Curtis chat	Dance music	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	"Hickory Nuts"	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	People's Sym. soloists	records; talks;	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; music	Merry-Go-Round	Arthur Herbert
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Southernaires	Local dance music.	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	"Robin Hood," sketch	Billy Bachelor	Just Plain Bill	Dance music
7:30	Eddy Duchin and	After Dinner Revue	"St. Louis Blues"	Italian Echoes,
7:45	his orchestra	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	native program
8:00	Captain Diamond's	Vallee Orchestra;	EdithMurray songs	Mandolin group
8:15	Adventures, sketch	guest soloists;	Edwin C. Hill	N. E. Council talk
8:30	NBC talk series	stars of the stage	Voice of America;	Rhythm Twins
8:45	Hum and Strum	and screen	talks; music	String ensemble
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance music
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat; Win-	Benchley; music	Reports; news
9:30	Richard Himber and	ninger; soloists;	"The World Goes	California Melo-
9:45	his orchestra	skit; orchestra	to War," sketch.	dies; popular
10:00	Hands Across Border	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Jack Fisher and
10:15	Joe and Bateese	Orchestra; Deems	chestra; soloists.	his orchestra
10:30	Local dance music	Taylor; solo	Camera Man talk.	News Service
10:45	News flashes	specialties	Reports; news	Warnow Orch.
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Bruins - Ottawa	soloist; quartet
11:15	The Poet Prince	NBC soloist.	hockey report	CBS soloist
11:30	William Scotti and	Enric Madriguera	Russian soloists	Sign off
11:45	his orchestra	and his orchestra	and orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WNAC, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ National Farm and Home Hour; speakers and orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, Maurice Lees and his concert ensemble.
2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings of Sibelius's Symphony No. 4 in A minor by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
2:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra concert from Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music"; Ruth Lyon, soprano; Harvey Hays, narrator.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; Ruth Nichols, aviator, speaker; music.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, "Benefits of NRA Codes," speaker.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Robin Hood," dramatic sketch; male quartet; string ensemble.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
8:45 WBZ, "Red Davis Stands Amazed," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; Harry McNaughton; soloist; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Melodic Strings, Alexander Chuhaldin, director, from Canada.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Symphonic Band; David Lazarus, baritone; narrator.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch: Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire."
10:45 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra, Howard Barlow, onductor.

Charter Reforms For Municipalities Asked by Lehman

First Session of New York Legislature Full of Party Strife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman recommended complete overhauling of all municipal governments in the State in opening the 157th New York Legislature Wednesday.

Governor Lehman recommended two means by which the necessary revision of New York City's charter could be had. The first provides for the enactment of a general law calling for the filing of petitions by 10 per cent of the qualified voters of the city for setting up a Charter Commission by local law, and the second through the authorization of a Charter Commission of 10 or 12 outstanding citizens selected by the Legislature.

The Governor held that the names of the members of this commission should be written into the law itself and should be "of character and attainments which would command the respect of all residents of the city."

"I have in mind men of the character and attainments of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Gov. Nathan L. Miller, Elihu Root and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler," he continued.

The Governor's recommendations for reorganization of county and municipal governments outside of New York City were equally far-reaching. He recalled that the present system of town government in this State is more than 200 years old and that of the counties as old as the Constitution of 1777.

He recommended that a constitutional amendment be passed permitting the Legislature to propose alternative new forms of county charters which would reorganize the whole structure of county, town and village government.

Following the reelection of Speaker McGinnies for the tenth time, the Legislature turned to the election of a clerk, which resulted on the first ballot in a total of 66 votes for Fred W. Hammond and 64 for Louis A. Cuvillier, Tammany Democrat of New York City, who was defeated for reelection to the Assembly last November. Charles H. Armitage of Buffalo, dean of Albany newspaper men and veteran representative here of the Buffalo Evening News for three decades, ran third with 18 votes. Clement Curry of Buffalo received one vote.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, threatening and slowly rising temperature, probably with snow turning to rain tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 20's; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Friday; rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Friday, probably snow changing to rain.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast shifting to east or southeast winds, increasing Friday; overcast weather, probably with snow over north and rain or snow over south portion late tonight or Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:13 a. m., Friday 2:01 p. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:54 p. m.

Vermont Answers Claim

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 3 (AP)—Vermont's answer to the claims of Canon William Sheafe Chase of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., that Vermont's ratification of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was illegal was filed in the Supreme Court today. The answer was filed by Attorney-General Lawrence C. Jones in behalf of Franklin S. Billings, former Governor, and Rawson C. Myrick, Secretary of State, who served as officers of the constitutional convention on Sept. 26 at which Vermont cast its vote in favor of repeal.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Arthur P. DeCamp, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in the Church Edifice, Muzzy and Forest Streets, Lexington. 8.

Theaters

"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Romance that began in a music lesson, fled to Vienna, and returned years later to modern London. Noel Coward's music. 8:30

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). Farce by Hardwick Nevin. 8:20.

"DAYS WITHOUT END" (Plymouth). Theater Guild production of Eugene O'Neill play. 8:30.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). Guy Bates Post in revival of Wodehouse-adapted Molnar comedy. 8:30.

"THE PICCOLI" (Repertory). Podrecca's marionette revue. Daily 3:15 and 8:20.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell in rather a different view of Havana from that shown in recent newsreels — "Havana Widows." Paramount at 9, 11:27 a. m., 2:04, 4:41, 7:18, 9:55.

STATE—"Dinner at Eight." 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.

KEITH'S—"Flying Down to Rio." Gene Raymond, Dolores del Rio, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers laugh and dance against a background of Vincent Youmans' music and Rio de Janeiro's scenery. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

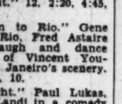
BOSTON—"By Candlelight." Paul Lukas, Nils Asther and Elissa Landi in a comedy of the Riviera. On the stage "Artists and Models" in an abbreviated version with some tuneful music. 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45.

METROPOLITAN — Fredric March, Gary Cooper, Miriam Hopkins and Edward Everett Horton in very free adaptation of Noel Coward's "Design for Living." 11 a. m., 1:57, 4:43, 7:30, 10:27.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—"Sitting Pretty," with Ginger Rogers and Jack Oakie. Amusing story of song writers seeking their fortunes in Hollywood. Modern at 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:10, 9:40. Scollay at 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:10, 9:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Cuba"; Harry Langdon comedy; Borrah Minnevitch and his Harmonica Band; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events



PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Mountain Camps and Tramps in Winter," lectures with lantern slides by Percy A. Brigham. 8.

DR. ERIK GUTKIND—Lectures on "The New Hinges of the World. New York, Jerusalem, Moscow." In Hotel Bellevue. 8.

RICHARD HALLIBURTON—Describes his flight round the world in the "Magic Carpet" plane. In University Club. 8.

TOMORROW

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Lecture by Willis J. Abbot. 10:45 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Saints and Symbols," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Tempest," lecture in "Shakespeare" series by George Lyman Kittredge, Gurney Professor of English Literature in Harvard University. 5:15 and 8.

Literacy Drive Giving Work To 40,000 Teachers

Federal Funds Aid States in Promoting Campaign Against Ignorance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—As part of its campaign against ignorance which, according to Dr. L. R. Alderman, director in work relief education for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, "is the most expensive thing in the world," the Government is distributing $2,000,000 a month to the states so that 40,000 unemployed teachers may give instruction to those who need it.

All but four states have definite programs that have been approved by their respective State Departments of Education and State Relief Administrators, and by the Federal Relief Administrator, Dr. Alderman announced in a recent radio talk sponsored by the National Education Association.

Ignorance which results in low standards and superstitions, and retards social development, Dr. Alderman noted, fails to balance the supposed savings in direct expenditures for education.

"It has been demonstrated," he said in reference to the adult education program, "that adults can learn, and that the man of 70 can learn as well as the boy of 14 provided the man of 70 is interested in the subject studied. One of the most beautiful things in life is the person who has kept up intellectually, and who understand and appreciates life about him."

The state education program includes employment of teachers in rural elementary schools when district and state funds have been exhausted; employment of teachers to instruct adults to read and write English with understanding; employment of teachers in vocational education so that those instructed may be fitted for modern industrial life; employment of teachers to give skill to those physically handicapped; employment of teachers to instruct adults in general education so that they may become better citizens; and employment of teachers to teach children and parents in nursery schools.

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Shore Eligible To Play Again On January 28

Frank Patrick Announces His Decision on 'Ace' Bailey Case

MONTREAL, Jan. 4 (AP)—Eddie Shore, Boston Bruins defense star, suspended since Dec. 12, will be eligible to play again Jan. 28 when the Bruins play the New York Rangers in New York, Frank Patrick, managing director of the National Hockey League, announced today.

Shore was suspended after "Ace" Bailey of Toronto Maple Leafs had been knocked to the ice in a game at Boston Dec. 12, suffering serious injury. Shore was reinstated by Frank Patrick, managing director of the National Hockey League, following assurances from Bailey's physician that he would recover.

Red Horner, Toronto defenseman, who was suspended as a result of the same affair, was reinstated after six games. Shore's suspension will total 16 games.

A statement in regard to the Shore decision from C. F. Adams, Bruins owner, now in Washington, D. C., as given out today by Frank Ryan, publicity man for the Bruins, reads:

> We feel sure the decision of the National Hockey League in exonerating Eddie Shore of maliciousness of deed or purpose for his part in the Bailey accident will be highly commended by all real hockey fans. For its part, regardless of the severe penalty inflicted, the Bruins' management wishes to express its appreciation of the intelligent manner in which this investigation was conducted. We feel that the N. H. L. has established an important precedent.

Art Ross, vice-president and manager, speaking from Montreal, said: "I believe the suspension is very severe; but the Boston club will make no appeal from the decision."

Manager Ross also stated that Shore will be asked to report back in Boston Tuesday or Wednesday and immediately begin skating. Whether or not he will play the night of Jan. 28 depends upon his condition.

Colleges to Discuss A New Hockey League

MONTREAL, Jan. 4 (AP)—Dr. R. B. Bell, hockey coach of McGill University, said today that a meeting had been called for New York Sunday among representatives of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Toronto and McGill to discuss formation of an international intercollegiate hockey league. A six-club circuit has been tentatively discussed, Dr. Bell said, with Queen's University of Kingston, Ont., the other club.

The league would be divided into two groups—Canadian and American—with the teams in each section playing home and home series among each other and one series against each team in the other division. This would make a league schedule of seven games with the winner of each section meeting in a playoff for the title.

Dr. Bell said Dartmouth, University of Montreal, and Western University, London, Ont., also are anxious to be included in the league. But the feeling was that a six-club league would operate better.

Frank Ryan, director of publicity for the Harvard Athletic Association, stated today that Harvard would not be represented at the meeting scheduled Sunday at New York to discuss the formation of an international, intercollegiate hockey league.

Rangers Purchase Dutkowski

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—In an effort to strengthen his backline, Lester Patrick, president and manager of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, yesterday purchased Duke Dutkowski from the New York Americans. Jean Pusie, colorful French-Canadian rookie, who has been acting as the replacement for Ching Johnson and Earl Seibert on the defense, was released on loan to London of the International League to make way for Dutkowski. Patrick said he was confident Pusie would eventually be back as a regular, but needed more seasoning in the minors.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes

Sporting Editor

A Real Bit of News

THERE is a quite popular saying that when a dog bites a man it is not news, but that when a man bites a dog it is news. On the same basis, it may be said that when a Canadian player makes an American college hockey team, it is not news; but when an American player makes a Canadian college team, it is real news. Gordon Meiklejohn, one of the stars on the McGill varsity team which has already cleaned up Harvard, Yale and Princeton, is a former American college player, having been a member of the Wisconsin varsity team for three years, captaining it his last year. Now he is a student at McGill and is one of the very few Americans who have ever made a Maple Leaf college team.

Several Can Make N. H. L.

Incidentally, it might be mentioned that there is more than one member of the McGill team who can get a tryout in the National Hockey League after graduating, if they want to. This is undoubtedly one of the best college hockey teams that has ever taken the ice and would rank well with some of those Toronto teams of past years when such players as Hudson, Plaxton, Trottier and Sullivan were making the wearers of the Maple Leaf the champion amateur and college teams of the Dominion. The Canadians always have some advantage over the American colleges, as they do not restrict their players to three years of varsity competition.

Several Vacancies to Be Filled

One by one the college football coaching positions which were vacated at the end of this season are being filled; but there are still several left. Rumors are flying thick and fast; but it is doubtful if any of them have come near to naming the successful candidates. Yale is being reported as likely to pick a non-Yale man for head coach this time; but tradition is pretty strong at New Haven and it is more than likely that some former wearer of the Blue will get the position. Harvard still has to name a number of assistant coaches before the next season comes around and it is pretty safe to say that at least one of these will not be a Harvard graduate. Following the showing made in the Tournament of Roses game, Columbia must be very glad that Lou Little's contract did not run out this past fall.

Should Make Two Changes

As the time approaches for the meeting of the football rules committee, it becomes more and more apparent that there will be few, if any, changes made in the rules as they prevailed in 1933. Chairman Walter R. Okeson is one of those who want to see them stay pretty much as they are. There is no denying that they worked out well this past fall; but it is to be hoped that at least two changes will be made. One is the making of a forward pass into the end zone an incompleted one except on fourth down and the other is the moving of the goal posts up to the goal line. More scoring and more field-goal kicking would certainly add to the spectator's interest in the game and both would be accomplished by the above changes.

Columbia Joins Harvard

Columbia has joined Harvard in being the only eastern team ever to win a Tournament of Roses college football game. Sort of a red, white and blue combination.

British Swimmers Face Busy Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Amateur Swimming Association of England has accepted an invitation to take part in the European swimming championships at Magdeburg, Ger., Aug. 12-19 next year. This fixture will be one high light in an extremely busy season. Another will be the British Empire swimming championships, to be held Aug. 4-7 in the new Empire pool at Wembley. The Empire Games races will be marked out in yards, and not in meters as is done at the Olympic Games.

Other dates and venues for 1934 have been decided as follows:

July 19 at Leicester, 150-yard backstroke, women.

Sept. 25 at Birmingham, interclub water-polo final.

Sept. 16 in the Thames River, long distance, men.

Sept. 22 in the Thames River, long distance, women.

At the executive committee meeting of the A. S. A., at which the above matters were arranged, R. H. Leivers' new British record of 5m. 57s. for 500 yards was approved. The following English native records, made in 1933, were also passed:

100-Yard Freestyle, Women—1m. 1.6s. by Miss W. den Ouden, Holland.

150-Yard Backstroke, Women—1m. 54s. by Miss P. M. Harding.

220-Yard Freestyle, Women—2m. 36.2s. by Miss den Ouden.

150-Yard Backstroke, Men—1m. 44.6s. by J. C. P. Besford.

One Mile, Men—23m. 20.6s. by N. Wainwright.

Plunging, men—86ft. 8in., by F. W. Parrington.

Tennis Ranking Fight Opens

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—The opening shot in a fight to gain a higher ranking for George M. Lott Jr., Davis Cup player and western champion, was fired today as the Chicago Tennis Association asked for "some satisfactory answer" as to why the Chicago star had been rated as far down as tenth in the proposed rankings for the year. Aroused over the tenth position accorded Lott in the tentative list, Ralph Westcott, president of the Chicago Tennis Association, protested to William M. Fischer of New York, chairman of the United States Lawn Tennis Association ranking committee, and ended with a threat to carry the fight to the U. S. L. T. A. executive committee.

College Basketball Results

Centenary 34, Ball S. T. 29.
DePaul 37, Arizona 26.
DeKalk T. 33, Whitewater T. 12.
Illinois 31, Missouri 27.
Marshall 22, Valparaiso 17.
Michigan 29, Michigan S. N. 11.
North Carolina 38, Clemson 26.
North Dakota 52, Morningside 18.
Ohio State 41, Princeton 24.
Temple 49, George Washington 22.
Western S. T. 29, Mississippi C. 27.
West Kentucky T. 28, Louisiana Tech 45.

Mrs. Madeira Wins Third-Round Test In Penn Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Jan. 4—The four seeded players in the fourth annual Pennsylvania women's squash racquets championship, being played at the Merion Cricket Club, advanced to the quarterfinal round here yesterday. Two of the select list had extra-game battles before winning.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, the defending champion and top seeded, was forced to five games before defeating Virginia E. Hilleary of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 11—15, 15—11, 12—15, 15—11, 15—9. This was Miss Hilleary's second match of the day, having beaten Cecilia Riegel of Germantown in the second round at 15—10, 15—8, 8—15, 15—8.

Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd eliminated Mildred Harding of Merion, but dropped the third game in doing so. The score was 15—5, 15—10, 14—17, 15—2.

Anne Page of Merion and Edith Hahs of Germantown both won in straight games. The summary:

Pennsylvania Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Second Round

Anne B. Townsend, Merion, defeated Anne Dyer, Wright School, 15—8, 15—11, 5—15, 15—8.

Virginia E. Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Cecilia Riegel, Germantown, 15—10, 15—8, 8—15, 15—9.

Third Round

Anne Page, Merion, defeated Muriel Pierpont, Cynwyd, 15—6, 15—12, 15—3.

Anne B. Townsend, Merion, defeated Constance Morton, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—5, 15—8, 15—10.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion, defeated Virginia E. Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 11—15, 15—11, 12—15, 15—11, 15—9.

Charlotte Darling, Germantown, defeated Natalie Peace, Huntingdon Valley, 18—16, 15—16, 4—15, 15—9.

Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, defeated Mildred Harding, Merion, 15—5, 15—10, 14—17, 15—2.

Virginia Vanderbeck, Country Club, defeated Coralie Peale, Cynwyd, 18—15, 15—12, 10—15, 15—11.

Edith Hahs, Germantown, defeated Esther Daly, Merion, 15—10, 15—8, 15—11.

Major Officials Meet Soon to Pick New Ball

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—The uniform baseball will be born tomorrow at Philadelphia.

On that day the presidents of the two major leagues will meet with John D. Shibe, baseball manufacturer and secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia Athletics, to pick out the uniform sphere that promises to add more power to the National League bats. The ball will follow closely along the lines of that used last season in the American League.

As President William Harridge of the American League got ready for the big "birthday party," it was announced yesterday that not only the major league club owners, but all three Class AA Leagues were behind the uniform ball. The International and Pacific Coast Leagues and the American Association all are ready to use the same ball in their pennant campaigns next season. Most of the other minor leagues will use a cheaper ball, but will attempt to get one as near as possible to the uniform ball specifications.

Wants Shore Suspension Lifted

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the Chicago Black Hawks, yesterday wired Managing Director Frank Patrick of the National Hockey League, urging him to lift the suspension of Eddie Shore, star Boston player, so he could compete against the Black Hawks Jan. 11. Shore has been under an indefinite suspension since Dec. 12 when he collided with "Ace" Bailey, Toronto star, in that now famous battle. Major McLaughlin wired Director Patrick that inasmuch as Bailey was recovering and that the suspension of "Red" Horner, also involved in the battle, had been lifted, Shore should be allowed to compete again.

Cunningham Starts Feb. 3

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 4 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham of Kansas, who was awarded the Sullivan Memorial Medal for a long list of triumphs at the middle distances last year, will inaugurate his 1934 competitive campaign in the Wanamaker Mile at the Millrose A. A. games in New York Feb. 3. The indoor season schedule of the University of Kansas's much-sought athlete was submitted to the athletic board yesterday by Coach H. W. (Bill) Hargiss for approval, which may be granted today. Cunningham's second race in the East will be run at the Boston A. A. carnival Feb. 10.

Flohr Holds Chess Lead

HASTINGS, Eng., Jan. 4 (AP)—A draw between Salo Flohr of Prague and T. B. Taylor of Oxford in the seventh round yesterday enabled the former to hold his lead in the annual Christmas Chess Congress here. Three other games resulted in draws, including that between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and E. Eliskases of Vienna, which lasted 67 moves. A. Lilienthal of Paris, the only winner, moved up to second place.

New South Wales Wins

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 4 (Canadian Press)—New South Wales defeated Queensland in an interstate cricket match, concluded yesterday, by an innings and 81 runs, thanks largely to Don Bradman. Australia's great batsman reached his first 1000 runs of the season when he scored 253 for New South Wales. Complete scores: Queensland, 372 and 158 (Chilvers, 6 for 62); New South Wales, 614 for 8, declared (Bradman, 253).

Eleonora Sears In Semifinal State Squash

Defeats Mrs. Holbrook in Straight Games at at Harvard Club

Boston's noted sportswoman, Eleonora R. Sears, reached the semifinal round of the Massachusetts women's squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston this morning, winning a 20-minute quarterfinal-round match from Mrs. Donald P. Holbrook of Newton, seeded No. 6. Miss Sears, seeded fourth, joined Virginia Ellis of Brookline and Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, the defending champion, in the round of four. The remaining bracket in the semifinal will be filled by either Helen Morton, seeded No. 3, or Priscilla Bartol, No. 5, who are scheduled to play off their quarterfinal match this afternoon.

Miss Sears proved too much for Mrs. Holbrook this morning, and as soon as she finished her match entered another court to practice with one of the club professionals, while her opponent sought out the dressing room nearly exhausted.

The Boston woman served first and was leading 5 points to 1 in the first game before Mrs. Holbrook started her opening rally, winning three points in a row, but Miss Sears, playing a steady game, wore down her opponent and was never headed at any time during the match, which she won at 15—12, 15—8, 15—8.

Miss Bartol won her first match of the tournament yesterday afternoon, defeating Mrs. John MacDuffie of Chestnut Hill in the second round in three straight games. The summary:

Massachusetts Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Second Round

Priscilla Bartol, Boston, deefated Mrs. John MacDuffie, Chestnut Hill, 18—13, 15—5, 15—10.

Quarterfinal Round

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Donald P. Holbrook, Newton, 15—12, 15—8, 15—8.

Lane to Lead Cubs At Garden Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Cubs		New Haven
Harnott, lw		rw, Wood
Buckles, c		c, Carson
Davie, rw		lw, Wilson
J. Jerwa, ld		rd, R. McCully
Lane, rd		ld, J. McCully
Jackson, g		g, Moore

Boston spares—Filmore, F. Jerwa, Heximer, Cunningham, Halliday, Weir, Mulligan. McInenly. New Haven spares—Maracle, Perkins, McBride, Kinsella, Chouinard, Carleton, Dunning.

Bruin Cubs play the fourth game tonight in a total of five in eight days. Only last night they played overtime at Philadelphia, 3 to 3, and tonight they face the New Haven Eagles here at the Garden. Last Sunday the two teams met at New Haven with the some team winning 2 to 0.

Myles Lane has returned from the Bruins and will play at right defense tonight as playing manager. His steadying influence is expected to count greatly in favor of the Cubs. At the same time the Cubs will miss their hustling centerman, Peggy O'Neil, who has gone up to the Bruins for another trial.

Present plans call for Sheldon Buckles, former right winger, to move to center with Happy Harnott and Pinkie Davie his wingmen. The second line will remain intact with Frank Jerwa at center flanked by Obs Heximer and Tommy Filmore. With Davie back on the forward line the defensemen will be relieved by Bert McInenly.

These two teams have played four games against each other this season and honors have been quite evenly divided. The Eagles won two on home ice, 4 to 2, and 2 to 0, while the Cubs were victorious in Boston, 4 to 0, and 2 to 1, the last game going to overtime. Both teams have opportunity to climb in the standing by winning. The Cubs can take first undisputed and the Eagles can tie for third by a victory.

'Boos' May Go

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 4 (AP)—Maybe the "boos" that greet decisions of sport officials are, like the weather, inevitable, but the Western Michigan Officials' Association is going to try to do something about them. Members of the association officiate at intercollegiate athletic contests. The program they have adopted calls for a brief talk by the referee to the crowd before each basketball game, explaining with demonstrations by the players what is fair and what is foul.

Nebraska's Track To Be 400 Meters

By the Associated Press

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 4

NEBRASKA soon may be the only university in the United States with a metric system track as a result of the CWA program.

Henry F. Schulte, one of the nation's leading track coaches and head man on the Nebraska cinderpath, today announced the Memorial Stadium track here is being shortened so the circuit of the oval will be 400 meters instead of 440 yards. He believes it will be the first track among those of the nation's institutions of higher learning to use the Olympic measurements.

The work is part of a general improvement project at the stadium, which also will provide new football practice fields.

Three Tie for Lead In Class A Squash Racquets Tourney

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	5	1	23	7	.833
City A. C.	5	1	21	9	.833
New York A. C.	5	1	18	12	.833
Crescent A.-H. C.	3	3	13	17	.500
Yale Club	2	4	13	17	.333
Princeton Club	1	5	9	21	.167
Harvard Club	0	6	8	22	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—A triple tie developed in the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship yesterday, as the first half of the series was completed with the playing of the seventh round. Columbia University Club, last year winner, defeated the New York Athletic Club, 3 to 2, on the Columbia courts, and thereby climbed into the tie, with City Athletic Club also sharing first place as the result of a victory on its home courts over Princeton Club, 5 to 0. Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club took fourth place by winning the odd match, 3 to 2, from Harvard Club, on the loser's courts, with several defaults playing a part.

Several players who have not competed this season took part in the matches, Philip T. Moore playing for Columbia U. C. and Jerome C. Lyons for New York A. C., both with success. Harry F. Wolf won from his perennial contender, Rowland B. Haines, by default, after the match had been decided in favor of Columbia U. C. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Championship—Seventh Round

Columbia U. C. 3, New York A. C. 2

H. F. Wolf, New York, won from R. B. Haines, by default.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated Frank A. Sieverman Jr., 4—15, 15—10, 15—9.

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., 15—6, 15—5.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated Frank A. Sieverman 3d, 15—0, 15—5.

J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated C. R. Ince, 15—6, 11—15, 15—12.

City A. C. 5, Princeton Club 0

L. S. Green, City, defeated R. C. Hynson, 16—17, 15—12, 15—12.

L. A. Strasser, City, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., 15—8, 15—12.

Julian M. Cowen, City, defeated Carl S. Sonner, 15—9, 11—15, 15—5.

Harold Ablowich, City, defeated N. H. Arensohn, 10—15, 17—16, 17—16.

Harvey A. Maver, City, defeated Louis B Dailey, 15—4, 15—4.

Crescent A.-H. C. 3, Harvard Club 2

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, won from C. J. Mason Jr., by default.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated W. K. Rice, 17—16, 15—4.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, won from F. V. S. Hyde, by default.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, won from W. T. Hanley, by default.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated Paul Cavanagh, 15—9, 15—7.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	10	2	7	52	39	22
Buffalo	7	6	5	47	37	20
Detroit	9	2	8	36	44	20
Cleveland	9	1	7	45	44	19
Widsor	7	1	11	36	44	15
London	6	2	10	30	38	14

Result Jan. 3

Cleveland 3, Windsor 2.

Indians Overhaul Windsor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 4—Cleveland Indians came from behind twice in the third period to overhaul Windsor Bull Dogs here last night and finally run out the winners by a score of 3 to 2. Ranger scored two of the three Cleveland goals and made the pass for the other. Field and Harold Starr scored for Windsor. It was the sixth defeat in eight games for the Bull Dogs. Paul Runge, left winger obtained by Windsor from Montreal Maroons via Quebec, made his appearance with the Bull Dogs.

Swinton Wins Under Lights

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Swinton defeated London High Field, 17 to 2, in a scheduled Rugby League fixture played under floodlights last night.

Sporting Around the Hub

INFORMAL drill for the 1934 Harvard football team will get under way tomorrow in the Briggs indoor cage. Head Coach Eddie Casey will open a winter session of informal practices that will be held Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 4:30 o'clock and will last for one hour. After 10 minutes of calisthenics, Casey plans to drill his squad in fundamentals and signals, to get the boys familiar with the Casey type of offense. These indoor sessions will continue until weather permits outdoor work. Wesley Fesler will assist Coach Casey when basketball does not interfere. Last year the Crimson drilled only once a week in the cage.

New England's only indoor intercollegiate track meet this winter will be the annual University Club meet in the Boston Garden on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21. This was made known by C. Burton Cotting, who has been an active worker on the track committee for the last two years and whose experience in track circles covers a period of more than three decades. Twenty-seven New England colleges have been invited to enter teams. The committee has voted to return to the point system of scoring for class championships, and appropriate trophies will be awarded the championship teams in both the class A and class B divisions.

Johnny Quinn, son of the former Red Sox president, and who is still very much a part of the Boston organization, predicted yesterday that, with any sort of a "break" from the weather man, the 1934 opening of the Sox here in Boston will establish a Hub record for first-day attendance. A new park, practically a new team, and with Bob Grove in the box, you have a perfect setting for the loyal fans.

Speaking of the Red Sox, we wonder if Boston fans actually realize what a tremendous amount of money Tom Yawkey is "chancing" to give them a winning ball club. A perfect stranger to this section, Yawkey has come here and spent a small fortune rebuilding his park and securing players, during these times when paying baseball organizations are few and far between. Although we do not think so, there is a chance that Mr. Yawkey may never get back this small fortune, and undoubtedly he realizes this. The answer is, he loves baseball.

Eddie Collins has received a letter from Allen "Dusty" Cooke, the fleet Red Sox outfielder, who says he is keeping in condition by roaming through the woods down in South Carolina, not far from where Tom Yawkey is enjoying a vacation.

The South Boston Yacht Club held its annual meeting last night at the clubhouse on the Strandway, South Boston, and reelected Commodore Ambrose W. Isele for his fourth term to the three-year position. The other flag officers are: William F. Edstrom, vice-commodore; James P. Holland, rear-commodore; Frank A. Hurley, treasurer, and Frank J. Manning, secretary.

Wesley Fesler, Harvard's varsity basketball coach, said yesterday that you can talk about your big men developed in the western and mid-western colleges; but one of the tallest and heaviest groups of athletes it has ever been his fortune to see, is representing Princeton in basketball this season.

From New York comes the report that Babe Ruth expects to take a cut in salary this coming year, but hopes that Colonel Ruppert will be "reasonable." In 1933 the Babe received $82,000 for playing in 137 ball games and in 1934 says he will be in at least 100, despite the fact that writers are continually labeling him "all through" in the majors. Incidentally, the Babe has played 20 seasons of hard baseball since he signed his first contract with the late Jack Dunn of Baltimore calling for $600.

Maj. Frederic McLaughlin's wire to Managing-Director Frank Patrick of the National Hockey League requesting the reinstatement of Eddie Shore would have carried much more weight as a good-will-toward-Shore movement if the date of the next engagement between the Bruins and Black Hawks at Chicago, Jan. 11, had not been mentioned.

Hungary Supreme In International Table Tennis Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Hungary's supremacy at table tennis, now the most popular indoor game in the world, was reasserted by its recent victory here in the annual international team tournament for the Swaythling Cup. This was Hungary's seventh win in eight years. The Hungarians came through all their matches undefeated.

Table tennis, which has survived the handicap of being called "ping-pong," has made amazing strides in all countries since the war. From a "craze" it has developed into a serious, strenuous, and extremely skillful game, strictly governed under codified laws.

An enormous gulf separates the "star" of international caliber from the person who is "not too bad" on the dining-room table (and under the old arm-chair). This is largely because the experts are masters of spin shots. They make the ball do the most puzzling things, from squatting lifelessly like a poached egg to squirming backward over the net. Then, too, if the ball rises more than net high, they deal it a clout that is quite beyond the dreams, as well as the reach, of the less gifted majority.

International table tennis matches are intensely serious affairs. Powerful lights beat down on the green table and a packed audience holds its breath whilst the protagonists (who are often very large men) slam the small celluloid ball from improbable starting points to impossible destinations. The earnestness of all concerned and the wizardry of the players make short work of any tendency to levity on the part of the uninitiated.

Bruin Cubs Advance To First-Place Tie

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	8	1	7	41	37	17
Boston	8	1	6	42	39	17
Providence	8	2	5	26	31	14
Philadelphia	6	2	7	43	38	14
New Haven	5	2	8	24	31	12

Result Jan. 3

Boston 3, Philadelphia 3, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 — The Boston Cubs and the Philadelphia Arrows battled to a sensational 3-to-3 overtime tie in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena, last night, before a crowd of 3500 persons, the biggest of the season.

Trailing 3 to 2, with only three minutes remaining in the regulation game, the Arrows withdrew both defense men and put two extra forwards on the ice in a desperate effort to tie the score. The strategy worked out when Connie King scored the tying goal with only a minute and a half left to play. Neither team could break through the air-tight defense in the overtime period.

Boston piled up a 3-to-0 lead in the first 14 minutes of play, but the first period ended 3 to 2. The summary:

Boston		Philadelphia
Heximer, Halliday, Harnott, lw		rw, Boyd, Collings, Carr
F. Jerwa, Weir, Buckles, c		c, Anderson, Waite
Filmore, Davie, Cunningham, rw		lw, King, Hudson, Jeremiah
J. Jerwa, McInenly, ld		rd, McGoldrick, Hinsperger
Lane, McInenly, rd		ld, Peters, Desmarais
Jackson, g		g, Wood

Score—Boston 3, Philadelphia 3. Goals—J. Jerwa 2, Davie for Boston; King 2, Hudson for Philadelphia. Assists—Buckles 2 for Boston; Anderson 2, Boyd 2 for Philadelphia. Officials—A. G. Smith and Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Toronto Six Defeats Princeton Tigers, 4-2

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The University of Toronto defeated Princeton University in the first game of their American invasion yesterday, 4 to 2, by scoring two goals in overtime period after Princeton had led, 2 to 1, up to the last five minutes of the regular periods.

Win Cunningham, reserve center, and Max Fullerton, utility player, were chiefly responsible for the victory, after Thouron had held off the other stars by brilliant goal tending for Princeton. The summary:

Toronto		Princeton
MacPherson, Sweeney, McConvey, lw		rw, Lane, Lawson
McClelland, Cunningham, c		c, Kammer, Savage
Hendry, Fullerton, Sweeney, rw		lw, Poole, Willis
Campbell, White, Fullerton, ld		rd, Gardner, Walker
Rey, White, Fullerton, rd		ld, Holsapple, Lea
Shipp, g		g, Thouron

Score—Toronto 4, Princeton 2. Goals—Cunningham 2, Hendry, Fullerton for Toronto; Poole, Kammer for Princeton. Assists—Campbell, McClelland, McConvey for Toronto; Lane, Gardner for Princeton. Referees — Moylan MacDonell and John Foster. Time—three 20m. periods, and 10m. overtime.

U. S. Hockey Team Tied

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The all-star United States amateur hockey team was held to a 3-to-3 tie last night by the "England" sextet, which is a combination of the Grosvenor House and Streatham teams. It was the Americans' first game of their European tour. Three Boston players scored the visitors' goals, all in the second period. They were Fred McDonell, Bob Jeremiah and Art Smith. Davey tallied twice and Forsythe once for England.

Hollett Loaned to Ottawa

OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (AP)—Bill Hollett, the youngster who filled in for Red Horner in the Toronto Maple Leafs defense while the latter was under suspension, has been loaned to the Ottawa Senators by Toronto, President Frank Ahearn said yesterday.

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F. Jerwa, Weir, Buckles, c		c, Anderson, Waite
Filmore, Davie, Cunningham, rw		lw, King, Hudson, Jeremiah
J. Jerwa, McInenly, ld		rd, McGoldrick, Hinsperger
Lane, McInenly, rd		ld, Peters, Desmarais
Jackson, g		g, Wood

Score—Boston 3, Philadelphia 3. Goals—J. Jerwa 2, Davie for Boston; King 2, Hudson for Philadelphia. Assists—Buckles 2 for Boston; Anderson 2, Boyd 2 for Philadelphia. Officials—A. G. Smith and Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Electricity to Be Extended To Tasmanian Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania — Electric power in Tasmania is on a larger scale than in most of the other states of the Commonwealth of Australia, and it is also remarkably cheap to produce. The main generating station is situated at Waddamana on the Great Lakes about 60 miles from Hobart, water power being the generating agent.

So far power has been kept within narrow limits but with the increased price of tin and the prospect of improved mining generally it is proposed to put a power line through to the North-East mining center. This means a large extension of activities in that direction.

Dunlaps Win at Pinehurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 4—The Dunlaps, George T. and George T. Jr., captured the annual father-and-son golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday, hitting alternate shots around the No. 2 course to score 39-39—78, which their handicap of 10 lowered to 68. Percy W. Thomson of Boston, and his son Eric, matched the Dunlap's gross score with 41-37—78, but their handicap of 9 left them a stroke behind in second place.

Hockey "Little World Series"

CALGARY, Alta., Jan. 4 (AP)—Plans for a "Little World Series" in hockey among the winners of the Northwestern, International and Canadian-American Hockey Leagues are being discussed, Dr. Gordon B. Leitch of Portland, president of the Northwestern circuit, said yesterday. Tentative plans call for the series to be played in Vancouver late in March.

U. S. Raw Silk Imports

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Raw silk imports into the United States last year totaled 503,376 bales, or 8 per cent less than in 1932, reports Federated Textile Industries, Inc. Raw silk in warehouse on Jan. 1 amounted to 96,786 bales, or 33,949 above a year ago.

College Hockey Result

Toronto 4, Princeton 2.

Robot Stove Does Everything Except Serve Family Dinner

American Furniture Mart Shows De Luxe Baby Buggy, 'Chaise-Lounge' With Pneumatic Tires, and One-Minute Washing Machine

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 — "Madam Chairman" need no longer worry, as she pounds her gavel, about getting home in time to start the baked potatoes. A gas stove exhibited here this week at the American Furniture Mart's semiannual market is an obedient robot able to do the whole baking job neatly in the absence of its mistress.

The stove has a combination electric clock, automatic timer and oven control. When Mrs. Club Woman wants to spend the afternoon out, she puts the big potatoes and the meat loaf in the oven, setting the time that the stove should light itself and also the time when it should turn itself out, just in case her meeting does not adjourn promptly. When she gets home the whole dinner is ready to serve, having been baked at the correct temperature set for the job.

On days that she stays at home she synchronizes the stove clock with the timer so that when the food is cooked a buzzer interrupts her reading and reminds her that "luncheon is ready to be served." Some gas stoves have radios attached at the back intermingling strains of opera and arguments for the HOLC with batter-stirring and dough-kneading.

Even the baby gets a "new deal" in sprung wheels for the baby carriage. Like the new "knee action" in motorcars the front wheels of the carriage work separately so that the vehicle glides along smoothly even though the road may be rough.

The hood of the baby buggy too has a new inter-padding which shuts out all sun rays and breezes.

Speed is the latest word in washing machines. In the last few years the time taken for the family wash has been cut from 20 minutes to three and sometimes one—the time that it takes to put through one tubful of clothes in an electric washer, it is claimed. The interior mechanism now twirls the clothes outward, preventing apron strings from getting tangled, and the wringer has a new lever which instantly stops both rollers if dad's shirt begins winding the wrong way.

The old-time porch swing is gradually being replaced by the glider which sways back and forth slung in a metal framework. Even the squawk is eliminated now by a steel strap suspension device. The metal arms of the glider have ventilators to insure cool breezes for the occupant and the feet have rubber shoes to keep the whole from slipping.

The "chaise-lounge" for the sun parlor or bedroom has adopted two pneumatic tires at the back by which it can be more easily moved from place to place. No chance for any flat tires here for underneath the chair is a bicycle pump ready for inflation.

Double-duty furniture is still very much in demand. One of the latest of these handy furnishings for small homes is an open-shelf cupboard which flattens out into a dining table without removing the dishes from the shelves. Or if the shelves are loaded with Johnny's books and home-work, the boy only needs to adjust a few hinges and the shelves, still keeping their personal position, move into place, forming a study table with the books undisturbed.

Four Players Hit Par

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (AP)—In spite of soft fairways and soggy greens made so by the recent rain storm, four players hit par when 165 golfers sought to qualify for the Los Angeles $5000 open tournament yesterday over three courses. The leaders were Al Zimmerman of Portland, Ore.; John Geertsen of Salt Lake City, Bill Mehlhorn of Louisville, Ky., and Stanley Kertes of Los Angeles, with 36-hole cards of 142, even par figures. All the favorites survived the test, which made 90 eligible with 38 exempt players for the tournament proper. This is scheduled to open at the Los Angeles Country Club Saturday and run through Monday.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 2, Oklahoma City 1.
St. Louis 4, Tulsa 2.

U. S. Hockey Team Tied

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The all-star United States amateur hockey team was held to a 3-to-3 tie last night by the "England" sextet, which is a combination of the Grosvenor House and Streatham teams. It was the Americans' first game of their European tour. Three Boston players scored the visitors' goals, all in the second period. They were Fred McDonell, Bob Jeremiah and Art Smith. Davey tallied twice and Forsythe once for England.

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It's a Stic

The Home Forum

The Eternal Gardens

IRAN into the phrase in a guide-book: "The gardens of Córdoba are its mountains," and the beauty of the idea traveled with me throughout mountainous Spain. There are plains in the country and many of them characteristic. There is the plateau of Castile, itself a mountain-top, which runs out to clean-cut horizons of gray rock and plowed field. There is the broad marsh of Cádiz whereon a myriad white pyramids of salt glitter beside the sluggish water of the canals, and the buff-backed egrets fly in flocks of snowy wings; yet inland, blue with heat mist, hang the mountains of La Frontera. There is the *huerta* of Valencia, a sandy plain of low-crowned orange trees, full of the sweetness of early blossom and the pungency of fallen fruit. Lower yet the rice marsh stretches mistily seaward in square on square of sunken paddy-field, some still in tufted stubble white with water crowfoot, some of heavy clods new plowed, some flooded ankle deep wherein short-necked heavy horses drag puddling harrows or bare-legged men in wide straw hats broadcast the seed. Yet even here the plain is edged with mountains which thrust out shoulders to the sea, yellow-brown, sun-baked hills terraced for almonds and vines and crowned with ruined watch towers. And there is the great plain of La Mancha, green wheat and white farmhouses, where once that ingenious cavalier Don Quixote rode in search of honor. Great hills edge the plain like blue shadows, and sometimes a ridge rises out of the plain itself, a narrow hog's back serrated with the round towers of ruined windmills.

Every range of mountains has a character peculiarly its own. If you have ever fallen under the spell of Velásquez's painting, you will have noticed behind the rearing Flemish horses with their burdens of haughty kings, coarse-faced ministers or vapid queens, a line of dark blue mountains against the pale blue sky. These are the mountains of the Guadarrama which, while Madrid is sweltering in summer heat, rise to the north in a glory of sunlit white snow and dark blue pines. It is said that Philip the Second searched Spain for years before he found a suitable site for his palace; and at last he fixed upon a spot at the foot of this range, where the mountain streams tumble down green pastures and enter the deep gullies of the plain, and here he built that bleak gray barn, the Escorial. I cannot admire the building for all its severe simplicity; but, leaning against the wall of the terrace and gazing out over the hot, misty plain with its barren yellow earth and dark holly-oaks, I felt for the first time a genuine admiration for Philip. Surely never a man with so little talent carried the burden of a great empire so well and, looking on the view which he must have loved—the broken plain before, and behind the steep mountains with their tall, red-trunked pines—I discerned great qualities in him which historians have not recorded.

* * *

The Guadarrama is Madrid's playground, preserved and civilized; the Cantabrian range has defied man's best efforts for two thousand years. With it I associate a chilly March morning, when the frozen mist hung in the air and fallen frost weighted the drooping anemones and patches of snow lingered among the rocks. The road was already full of traffic, for there was a fair on the mountain. Now there passed a group of men, wrapped to the eyes in tartan cloaks, mounted sideways on their mules and leading others behind, now some women on ponies, now a dozen pairs of mouse-colored oxen, their iron-shod hoofs clashing on the road, their faces half hidden by the sheepskins that covered the yokes strapped to their long horns. The white mist hung low above the valleys, but the pale sun was fighting its way through and once we caught a glimpse of a fertile valley silvery with frosty mist, startlingly beautiful, against which there stood, outlined black against the light, the angling roofs of a village and the tall square tower of a church. The air was clearing. The ground was cluttered with frost-shivered rock through which sheep-nibbled shrubs of holly-oak forced their way; but farther down the valley tiny fields had been cleared of stones and in one of them a wooden plow, drawn by a small donkey and a dun cow, was already at work. At a great height our road paralleled a stream, and now another small river flowed out of the mountain and traveled awhile side by side with the first, separated from it only by a thin wall of rock which was pierced by archlike openings and at last reduced to isolated pillars, crowned with green bushes, like the ruin of some gigantic cloister. The waters joined, forming a little stream which men call the Ebro.

* * *

Very different was the Sierra Morena, which divides the plain of La Mancha from the valley of the Guadalquivir. Here the ruggedness was in the form of the rocks, jagged pinnacles and fissured cliffs which were yet not too bleak to restrain the exuberance of the vegetation, gnarled holly-oaks forming a background of dark green to trailing golden broom and tall sky-blue sprays of rosemary. Overhead a white vulture circled in the wind, and with harsh screams a flock of blue magpies fled down the hillside in single file. A flock of goats scrambled with chiming bells about the rocks, and a long file of donkeys with bridles hung with red tassels and stitched with red thread came plodding up the steeply winding road. The warmth of the lowlands was blowing up the pass like a hot breath; and now, as the road fell away, the farms showed a new richness, sturdy olives gray-green above red plowland or a tangle of flowering weed, mauve campion, blue grape-hyacinth, tiny golden marigold, and around the farmhouses were luscious beds of gray-leaved artichokes, tall date-palms and orange trees heavy with fruit. And Andalusia was in the people, in the men with their stiff felt hats, butcher's blue coats and trousers, white shirts and broad red sashes, and in the fair-haired children playing by the roadside.

* * *

The high land of western Catalonia lacks something of the picturesqueness of western Spain. The rocky yellow hills are sparsely covered with small stone-pines, umbrellas of dark green; the fields are less carefully cultivated; the motors have displaced the pack donkeys on the roads. But in this undulating land there is one landmark upon which one's eyes fix themselves naturally, the jagged peak of Montserrat, the serrated mountain. Other hills are rounded, but this solitary mountain is a row of pointed peaks and steep slopes, unmistakable even when seen first from many leagues away. The grav rock of the peak is mounted against the background of a dark wooded ridge, and this in its turn is edged above by the wavy snow-crown of the Pyrenees, like a long white summer cloud against the blue sky.

And last of all Granada. One should always keep Granada to the last as a beauty which can never become stale. The Sierra Nevada is a frame to the city and to the fortified palace of the Alhambra on its hill, an endless barrier of gray rock and white snow reaching into the clouds. You may see the mountains even from the sea, but to know them well you must climb up among them. Oranges give way to olives, olives to peaches, peaches to apples, yet still the road climbs. The villages are left behind, the fields are replaced by lumpy gray rock over which a hobbled donkey grazes precariously while his master uproots bundles of wild lavender and rosemary to sell as fuel in the towns below. The snow creeps lower, and from its edge comes the clash of bells from a flock of black goats grazing on the slope. The stream shrinks to a trickle running through drifts of snow, and beside it stands the last farm with the unmelting snow of winter on its tiled roof. A sheep pen, a tiny walled garden, two gnarled apple trees, a small patch of snow-striped plowland, and on the hillside the black form of the shepherd in his heavy cloak, watching his wandering sheep. A wheat-ear flits among the rocks, a chough cries querulously, and the road goes on and up into the snow.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Alinari, Florence

A Portion of the Processional Frieze of the "Ara Pacis" (B. C. 13): From the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

Winter Twilight

A little while ago and you might see
The ebon trees against the saffron sky
That shifts through flame to rose; but now a calm
Of solemn blue above, a stilly time,
With pines that peer and listen, while the snow
Gleams ghostly and the brittle sound of ice
Tinkles along the dumbness, strangely loud,
Since all the air is tranced. Housed-in, the folk
Close-gather at the ingle, and the hour
Of fireside cheer and homely talk of kin
Is welcomed, as the big, vague world beyond
Moves nightward, merges into mystery.

—RICHARD BURTON, in "Collected Poems." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

THE question of the reconstruction of the "Ara Pacis," the famous Altar to the Peace of Rome, which dates from 13 B. C., is again being discussed by the Institute of Roman Studies. It is hoped that the plans for the assemblage of the scattered fragments and their reerection in Rome may now be realized; and that this unique monument, so rich in artistic and historic values, may once more be seen in its complete dignity, beauty and in its rightful place.

The "Ara Pacis" was erected by the Roman Senate in celebration of the safe return of the Emperor Augustus, after the wars in Gaul and Spain and the general pacification of the Empire. Augustus himself recorded the event in an inscription on the walls of the temple to Rome and Augustus in the city of Aneyra (now Angora) in Asia Minor.

Ancient coins and descriptions give an idea of the altar as it looked in its original position. Set in a rectangular marble inclosure, the walls of which were elaborately adorned with relief work within and without, the whole magnificent monument, with its frieze of figures in high relief representing a procession of dignitaries of the Empire, afforded a historic panorama of the official world of Rome more than nineteen hundred years ago.

Some fragments of the "Ara Pacis" are preserved in the Louvre in Paris and in the Vatican Museum; some still lie buried beneath the Palazzo Piano in Rome, awaiting further excavation. Six of the largest and finest pieces, including four of the five slabs of the procession, are in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, having been bequeathed to Tuscany by the Electress Palatine, last member of the Medici family, with the proviso that they must never be removed from the city. The realization of the restoration project thus really depends upon the willingness of the citizens of Florence to surrender these treasures for the general good.

Should a definite decision be taken to reconstruct the monument, the citizens of Florence would not stand in the way. It now remains for the excavation beneath the Palazzo Fiano to be resumed for the recovery of further fragments of the "Ara Pacis" and for negotiations to be entered into with the Vatican Gallery and the Louvre Museum for the return of the portions preserved in them, compensation being offered probably in the form of some other works of art.

This slab is one of the pieces from the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, and forms part of the processional frieze. In it are seen two flamens, followed by the priest bearing the sacrificial ax. The central figure is supposed to be the Emperor's son-in-law, Agrippa, while beyond him is his wife Julia who lays her hand on their little son's head. The Roman matron following is possibly Livia, third wife of Augustus, and the youth her son, Tiberius, who subsequently became Emperor.

Sir Roger's Family

I am the more at ease in Sir Roger's family, because it consists of sober and staid persons; for as the Knight is the best master in the world, he seldom changes his servants; and as he is beloved by all about him, his servants never care for leaving him; by this means his domesticks are all in years, and grown old with their master. You would take his valet de chambre for his brother, his butler is gray-headed, his groom is one of the gravest men that I have ever seen, and his coachman has the looks of a privy-counsellor. You see the goodness of the master even in the old house-dog, and in a gray pad that is kept in the stable with great care and tenderness out of regard for his past services, tho' he has been useless for several years.

I could not but observe with a great deal of pleasure the joy that appeared in the countenance of these ancient domesticks upon my friend's arrival at his country-seat. Some of them could not refrain from tears at the sight of their old master; every one of them press'd forward to do something for him, and seemed discouraged if they were not employed. At the same time the good old Knight, with the mixture of the father and the master of the family, tempered the enquiries after his own affairs with several kind questions relating to themselves. This humanity and good-nature engages every body to him, so that when he is pleasant upon any of them, all his family are in good humour, and none so much as the person whom he diverts himself with. . . .

My worthy friend has put me under the particular care of his butler, who is a very prudent man, and, as well as the rest of his fellow-servants, wonderfully desirous of pleasing me, because they have often heard their master talk of me as of his particular friend.—From "The Spectator," by JOSEPH ADDISON.

ПОДЛИННЫЙ ОПТИМИЗМ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ХРИСТИАНСКАЯ Наука есть религия оптимизма в истинном и высшем смысле этого слова. Некоторые люди думали, что Христианская Наука учит своих последователей просто верить, что "все образуется," или, (как говорит другая ходячая фраза) учит смотреть на мир "сквозь розовые очки." Это, однако, не так.

Будучи истинным Христианством, Христианская Наука есть религия неподдельного оптимизма. Христос Иисус был самым большим оптимистом, какого когда-либо знал мир. Одному человеку, согбенному под тяжестью болезни и греха, он сказал: "дерзай, чадо! прощаются, тебе грехи твои." Эти слова ободрения, основанные на понимании всемогущей доброты Бога, подняли несчастного над страхом и унынием и сделали возможным исцеление, которое за этим и произошло. Далее, накануне самой большой своей демонстрации—воскресения и вознесения—Иисус об'яснил своим ученикам значение событий, которые должны были последовать, и заключил такими словами: "мужайтесь: Я победил мир." Его спокойное отношение об'ясняется тем, что проявление Божьей силы поддерживало его верность и оправдывало Его уверенность даже пред лицом самых мрачных показаний материальных чувств.

Словарь определяет оптимизм как "склонность видеть и надеяться на самое лучшее," что вполне совпадает с духовным учением Библии. В Писании много есть утверждений силы божественной Любви, указывающих на то, что Бог обещал свою защиту, руководство, поддержку и победу пред лицом кажущихся заблуждений. Следует лишь прочесть девяносто первый псалом, чтобы увериться, как божественный Принцип постоянно и любовно заботится о человеке—Своей духовной идее.

Христианская Наука передает понимание Христа, Истины, благодаря чему мы можем пользоваться в нашей жизни силой Бога, открытой нам в Библии. Сейчас, несмотря на сложные и трудные проблемы, пред которыми стоит мир, Христианская Наука шлет миру весть, полную бодрости, спокойствия, наставляя людей обращаться к Богу за освобождением от человеческих противоречий. В практике Христианской Науки проверяется Библейский завет: ". . . Ищущие Господа, не терпят нужды ни в каком благе."

В чем состоят элементы подлинного оптимизма? Вера в Бога и во всемогущее добро важнее всего. Если мы деятельно и всем сердцем полагаемся на единого, все-ведающего, все-любящего Бога, дабы Он направлял наши мысли и поступки в русло полезного служения, то мы можем ожидать удовлетворительного разрешения наших проблем. Так как Бог—божественный Принцип всего истинного бытия, то закон Его—всегда на лицо и всегда в действии. Благодаря осознанию или постижению этого факта, мы призываем и испытываем в нашей жизни постоянно действенный закон божественной Любви. Может-ли, при этом условии, быть место для страха или отчаивающегося бездействия? Псалмопевец так заявил о непогрешимом законе бесконечного добра: "Господь совершит за меня."

В связи с кажущимся в наши дни мировым сумбуром, первое, что следует понять, это—что причиною такого сумбура—не Бог, Истина. Бог не посылает беспорядок, чтобы наказать род людской за неповиновение. Бог—неизменная Любовь. Какими бы не представлялись нашим физическим чувствам разлад, расстройство, они являются результатом заблуждения, а не Истины, ибо Истина не может быть причиной заблуждения и связанного с ним разлада. По мере того, как человеческая мысль проникается светом божественной Истины, ложные представления этой мысли рассеиваются, и мы тогда открываем, что бесконечное добро всегда на лицо. Поэтому мы можем с упованием и радостью работать и молиться о приобретении понимания, которое поднимет нас над земным сном бездействия, ограниченности и беспорядка.

Миру больше не нужен тот ошибочный пессимизм, который никогда и ничего, действительно, хорошего не принес. Несдержанные пророчества быстрого возврата нормального положения вещей, громкий восторг для той или иной формулы, могущей разрешить мировые проблемы и одна лишь вера в материальные усилия к созданию лучших условий жизни,—все это не является практическим основанием, на котором мы можем строить наши надежды. Истинное понимание доброты, совершенства и вездесущия Бога,—только это есть единственно верная основа для непоколебимого доверия.

Христианская Наука не оставляет без внимания зла и заблуждения человеческого опыта. Наоборот, она выставляет эти заблуждения в свете Истины и притом, так, чтобы мы могли видеть насквозь их притязания на подлинное бытие, и, таким образом, приобрели бы умение уничтожить их ложные требования в нашем личном опыте. Кто читает внимательно и без предубеждения книгу текста "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures написанную Mary Baker Eddy," видит, что в книге этой проявления зла во всех видах его представлены без прикрас, а также ясно изложен божественный метод для преодоления его. На стр. 96 и 97 данной книги находится метафизический анализ тех явлений, которые наблюдаются теперь. Поистине утешающе звучит следующие два положения: "С одной стороны разлад и ужас,—с другой—Наука и мир." "Те, которые постигают Христианскую Науку, налагают узду на преступление. Они помогут нагнать заблуждение. Они будут поддерживать закон и порядок и спокойно будут ждать несомненного, окончательного совершенства." Следовательно, мы тут имеем два положительных заявления о всемогущем божественном законе, который подтверждает Библейское обетование. Христианская Наука идет сейчас навстречу великим нуждам человечества.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

True Optimism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is a religion of optimism in the true and highest meaning of the word. Some individuals have believed that Christian Science teaches its followers merely to believe that "everything will come out all right;" or, to use another popular phrase, that they should "look at the world through rose-colored glasses." Such, however, is not the case.

Christian Science is a religion of genuine optimism because it is true Christianity. Christ Jesus was the greatest optimist the world has ever known. To one weighed down by disease and sin he said, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." This encouraging statement, based upon the understanding of the omnipotent goodness of God, lifted the afflicted one above fear and discouragement and made possible the healing which followed. Then, too, just before the greatest demonstration of his career—the resurrection and ascension—Jesus explained to his disciples the events which were to follow and concluded with these words: "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." The significance of his cheerful point of view was that the manifestation of God's power sustained his faithfulness and justified his confidence even in the face of discouraging sense-testimony.

A dictionary definition of optimism as "a disposition to take the most hopeful view" is entirely in accord with the spiritual teachings of the Bible. There are many Scriptural declarations of the power of divine Love which point to the deific promise of protection, guidance, sustenance, and triumph in the facing of seeming error. One has but to read the ninety-first Psalm in order to be assured of the loving care divine Principle maintains toward man, His spiritual idea.

Christian Science imparts the understanding of the Christ, Truth, which makes practical the power of God as revealed in the Bible. Today, in spite of the complex and difficult problems facing the world, Christian Science sends forth an encouraging and healing message, turning mankind to God for the elimination of human discords. The practice of Christian Science verifies the Bible promise, "They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing."

What are the elements of true optimism? Trust in God, omnipotent good, is of first importance. If we are relying actively and wholeheartedly upon the one all-knowing, all-loving God to direct our thoughts and actions into channels of useful service, we can then anticipate a satisfactory solution of our problems. Because God is the divine Principle of all real being, His law is ever present and ever active. Our realization or understanding of this fact calls into our experience the constantly acting law of divine Love. Where, then, is there any room for fear or despairing idleness? In this way did the Psalmist declare the never failing law of infinite good, "The Lord will perfect that which concerneth me."

In connection with the seeming world confusion of today one of the first points to understand is that it has no cause in God, Truth. God does not send discord in order to punish the disobedience of mankind. God is unchanging Love. Whatever discord is apparent to physical sense is the result of error, and not the result of Truth; for Truth does not cause either error or its discords. As human thought is enlightened with divine Truth, its false beliefs are dissipated, and we thereby discover that infinite good is ever present. We can therefore work and pray hopefully and happily for the understanding which will lift us above the earthly dream of inaction, limitation, and confusion.

The world has had enough of the mistaken optimism which has never brought it any real good. Unrestrained prophecies as to the immediate return of normalcy, blatant enthusiasm for this or that formula for the curing of the world's problems, and mere faith in material efforts toward the establishment of improved conditions are not a practical foundation upon which to base one's hopes. A clear understanding of God's goodness, perfection, and omnipresence points to the one sure, safe basis for unswerving confidence.

Christian Science does not ignore the evils or errors of human experience. On the contrary, it exposes them so fully with the light of Truth that one is able to see through their pretense to reality, and in this way gain the power to annul their false claims in individual experience. One who reads carefully and without prejudice the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, finds there that evil in all its phases is laid bare and the divine method of overcoming clearly explained. On pages 96 and 97 of this book is found a metaphysical analysis of conditions such as are manifested today. Comforting, indeed, are these two short statements found therein: "On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." "Those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection." Here, then, are two positive declarations of omnipotent divine law which corroborate Biblical promises. Christian Science is meeting humanity's great need today.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Eye's Treasury

Gold of the reddening sunset, backward thrown
In largess on my tall paternal trees,
Thou with false hope or fear didst never tease
His heart that hoards thee; nor is childhood flown
From him whose life no fairer boon has known
Than that what pleased him earliest still should please:
And who hath incomes safe from chance as these,
Gone in a moment, yet for life his own?
All other gold is slave of outward laws;
This to the deeps of ether takes its flight,
And on the topmost leaves makes glorious pause
Of parting pathos ere it yield to night.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Poems.

The Oasis

Camel bells!
I raised my head and listened, and again
Pressed it to earth. What need had I of men?
I, so betrayed, and by my dearest friend;
Stripped of my goods while I stood idly by
Numb with astonishment, for he was my friend.
I fled into the desert there to be
Alone with all my wrongs and all my hates.
Yet even here it seemed men must find me.

Silently they were upon me, weary beasts
And wearier men. What could I do? I went
For water to the well and gave them drink.
The beasts crouched down and the men stood
Silent beneath the stars; and then they ate,
Feeding the camels and themselves in haste.
I asked them nothing, moody in my pain;
And then they slept, and I, an hour or so;
'Twas midnight when they came, but well before
Dawn streaked the east with light they were awake;
And I woke too and watched them, till at last
I could no longer keep my tongue from speech.

"Whence come ye and what seek ye?" The eldest man,
Grave, reverent, austere, gave back the word:
"We seek the truth on earth."
I laughed at him:
"O, wise man, may you find it. What is truth?
Gold in the desert is not worth a drop
Of this bright water here. What's value to the dead?
What's truth to one who's sick of lying friends?
There is no truth on earth. Ye seek a mirage."

The second spoke: "We seek the morning star."
But all the stars were paling before dawn.
"Where is your star?" I asked. The youngest one
Drew me forth quiet from beneath the dark
Of the palm tree's side: "Look where I point." I looked
Along his arm and saw—I know not what;
Some flash of comet, some descending orb
That gleamed like lightning on the horizon's rim?
Some light that broke across the morning sky?
I know not; but I do know this, for one
Brief span of a moment I was bathed in light,
A light that suddenly illumined me;
But as I turned they went.
The camel bells
Sounded far off across the desert air.
I threw myself upon the ground and wept
As if my heart would break; but when I rose
My hate had gone; it seemed a kind of love
Whispered quite clear though gentle in my heart:
There is a peace on earth and this is—truth.

A. JACOUBLIE SHAW.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Mild Recoveries From Low Prices Are Established

Stock Market Irregular at Close—Trading Light in Volume

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The President's budget statement to Congress was received with a fair degree of equanimity by financial markets today, although both stocks and staples churned about indecisively while waiting interpretations of the document.

Equities were a bit heavy in the early hours in dull trading, and grains, cotton and other commodities were inclined to move narrowly. U. S. Government securities were moderately firm, but other bonds were mixed. The dollar jumped about uneasily in foreign exchange dealings. Sterling dropped about 4 cents at one time, then transformed the loss into a small gain.

Forenoon selling in stocks gave way to a mild recovery in the late dealings. Extreme losses of 1 to more than 2 points were pared while, in the metal category, leading shares canceled losses and moved up for moderate net gains.

Late recessions of major fractions to a point or so were shown by American Can, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors and Consolidated Gas.

Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

President's Monetary Plans

The announced federal deficit for the current fiscal year of some $7,300,000,000, together with $2,000,000,000 for next year, was a little higher than had been expected in some quarters, but was about in line with the expectations of most statistical commentators. Much interest was shown in the President's proposal to meet the deficit by borrowing and not by additional taxes. Announcement that $6,000,000,000 must be obtained by the Government through loans in the next six months, in addition to the refunding of $4 000,000,000 of maturities, was studied carefully in bond circles.

Comment on the President's opening speech to Congress was voiced in the financial district, but the consensus appeared to be that the markets, as a whole, were in about the same situation they were before Congress convened, and that a number of questions of interest to traders and investors still remain to be answered.

While some elements expressed disappointment that yesterday's message failed to go into details regarding the Administration's monetary plans, the majority of bankers were not surprised. It had already been pointed out in some quarters that, so far as dollar stabilization was concerned, there were too many foreign difficulties to permit of a "pegging" agreement at this time. It was thought, however, that the President in a subsequent statement might outline the steps that have already been taken in the equalization of exchange rates.

Bond Trading Light

The bond market had an uneven tone today, and U. S. Governments supplied the most impressive show of firmness. Trading was relatively light during the first half of the session.

Such changes as occurred in the federal group were upward. Treasury loans were unchanged to 8/32s of a point higher, while Libertys had gains ranging from 1/32 to 3/32s.

No enthusiastic buying interest appeared in the secondary rail and utility classifications, but some prime and lower priced industrial and communications issues edged forward a little under moderate bidding.

Fractionally higher prices were paid for Sinclair Oil 6½s, Western Union 5s, Goodrich 6½s, and American Telephone 5s. A heavy tone marked such issues as International Telephone convertibles, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, and Postal Telegraph 5s.

Behind the Tape

By **Humphrey B. Neill**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—It is really extraordinary how the action of stocks foretells news developments—if one can make the interpretation. Of course that is the rub, as the interpretation often is erroneous due to the pressure of preconceived opinions. We can look at the market and make it read bullish or bearish, depending upon the wish of hope which is uppermost in our minds.

The budget message, for example, apparently had little direct effect on the movements of stocks today. Its coming had already cast its shadow. It would seem that the important factor now is to watch for signs in the market which would reflect (1) the degree to which opinion is growing among Congressmen concerning silver or currency inflation, and (2) the leaning of the Administration toward so-called sound money principles. Both the President's speech Wednesday and his budget message today carried suggestions of a more decided deaf ear to wild inflation. This should be reflected shortly in the action of stocks.

The technical position of market points to dissatisfaction in the outlook for corporate earnings, and reveals but slight fear of inflation as we usually think of inflation—that is, a continued precipitous drop in the value of the dollar. From technical analyses the market probably will sit on its haunches for a time, but it would not be surprising if shares sank to somewhat lower levels before a sustained upward movement commencis. About the least thing Wall Street likes is uncertainty and probably there is no one who will disagree with the statement that the outlook is decidedly uncertain today.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
97	80	7	Abraham & S pf	50	91	91	91		
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	2500	7	6¾	7	7	
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	100	8	8	8		
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod			6½	6½	6¾	6¾
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	800	98½	97½	98	98½	
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	12500	23¼	20¾	23½	22	
8¼	¾	..	Alleghany Corp	1600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
21¾	1	..	Allegh pf ww Xxx	400	6	5½	6	6¼	
152	70¾	6	Allied Chem	1100	148	145½	148	147	
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126	126	126	124½	
26⅜	8	..	Allis Chalmers	1700	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¼	
47⅝	18½	2	Amerada	500	42	41½	41½	42½	
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼	
49¾	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	110	40	40	40		
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	600	14½	14½	14½	15⅝	
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	8	7½	8	8½	
64	23½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	48½	48½	48½	47	
42½	9¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	700	29¾	29¼	29	29⅞	
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	97	97	97	97	
100½	49½	4	Am Can	5400	97¼	94½	95⅞	97	
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1500	24⅝	24	24⅝	24½	
59¾	15	..	Am Cyr & F pf	700	39	39	39	41	
14	1⅛	..	Am Chain	100	7	7	7	7	
51¼	34	3½	Am Chicle	200	47½	46½	46½	47¾	
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	10800	54¾	51¾	54	53½	
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2½	2½	2½	3½	
13	3½	..	Am European	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	
19¾	3½	..	Am & For Pow	4800	8½	7¾	8⅛	8⅛	
44¼	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1000	17	17	17	17¾	
35⅜	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	600	12¼	12	12	12⅝	
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¾	
21½	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	17¾	17¾	17¾		
52½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	32	32	32		
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1100	6½	6½	6½	6½	
15½	4¼	..	Am International	2100	7¾	7	7¼	7⅜	
39½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	800	27	26¼	27	27¼	
23⅜	3¼	..	Am Metal	1500	19⅞	18	19⅞	18⅜	
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	4900	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6⅜	
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	23500	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	14⅝	
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	5300	18¾	17⅜	18½	18¼	
7¼	¾	..	Am Sealing	300	3¼	3⅜	3½	3½	
4½	1¼	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅜	1	1⅜	1⅜	
53½	10¾	..	Am Shipbuilding	700	45½	43½	45½	45½	
99½	31	..	Am Smelt & Ref	200	100	100	100	100	
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	19½	19¾	19¾	19¾	
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	50	68	68	68	68	
47⅝	30	2½	Am Stores	200	38	38	38	38	
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	47	46½	47	46¼	
134¼	26	1	Am Tel & Tel	12600	109	107¾	108¾	109	
43¼	10¾	1	*Am Wat W & E	3200	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	17½	
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	400	12½	12	12½	12½	
67½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	900	64½	61¾	64½	63	
10⅝	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	37¼	37¼	37¼		
227	5	..	Anaconda Cop	9900	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	14½	
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	19½	
9⅛	1	..	A P W Paper	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	
29¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	26½	26⅜	26⅜	26¾	
7¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	600	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	2200	2	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	3000	57½	55	57	57⅛	
5⅛	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	52	52	52		
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	50	50	50		
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	3900	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	56	
79¾	50	4.80e	Atchison pf	100	71	71	71	71	
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1400	41	39½	41	40¾	
32½	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	2800	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	28½	
39⅞	9	..	Atlas Powder	900	37½	37	37⅜	37½	
34¾	1½	..	Atlas Tack	200	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
84¼	31	2	Auburn Auto	6300	53½	51¾	53½	52¾	
9⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	7	7	7		
16⅝	8½	..	Aviation Corp Del	9900	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅞	
			—B—						
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	4200	11½	11½	11¾	11⅜	
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	8900	23¾	22½	22⅞	23⅜	
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	
41¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	40½	40	40½	40¼	
7¼	⅝	..	Barker Bros	7000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	1600	8	7¾	8	8	
12½	2½	..	Belding Hem	1100	9¼	9	9¼	9	
101¼	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	95¾	95½	95¾		
15	8¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	400	14½	14½	14¾	14½	
21¼	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	7500	16¾	16¼	16¾	16⅞	
49¼	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	11900	36	34¾	36	36⅜	
82	35¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	66	65½	66	66¼	
29½	6¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	150	28	27	27	28	
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alub & BrB	2500	58½	57	58	57½	
37⅜	18	1.60*	Borden	4700	20½	19½	20⅜	20⅜	
22¼	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	4500	21¼	20⅝	21¼	21½	
14⅝	2⅜	.25b	Briggs Mfg	15400	12¾	12½	12⅝	12¾	
16¼	1¾	1	Briggs & Strat	100	15	15	15		
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4900	22⅝	21½	21¾	22⅝	
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	82½	82½	82½		
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	61½	61½	61½	62	
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	51½	51½	51½		
9⅝	&	..	Budd Mfg	2300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	90	25	25	25	25	
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	700	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾	
13¾	2½	..	Bullard	300	8¼	7	8¼	8	
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	15¾	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞	
6¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2	2	2		
43¼	8⅛	..	Byers	800	23	22	23	22½	
			—C—						
34⅜	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1000	19	18¾	18¾	19½	
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1	1	1		
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9½	9½	9½	10	
9⅝	7	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4⅜	4	4⅜	4	
41⅝	7½	1	Canada Dry	900	25¼	24½	25¼	24½	
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	10600	13¼	13	13¼	13½	
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	100	28½	28½	28½	29½	
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	2400	67½	65⅞	67½	67¼	
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	3000	24⅜	23½	24⅜	24	
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	18500	38½	35⅝	37⅞	37	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	30	29	29¾	30⅞	
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	700	8¾	8½	8¾		
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9900	38	32⅝	36	34	
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	34½	34	34½	35	
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4500	40⅝	39¾	40	40½	
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	2⅞	
4	1¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	
14¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3700	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾	
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	4800	7	6⅞	7	7⅛	
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	14½	13⅞	14¼	13¼	
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾		
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛	
15	2⅛	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4	4	4	4	
19½	3½	..	Chi Rock W'ks	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	
10½	2	..	Childs Company	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	3000	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅝	
57⅝	7¾	2	Chrysler	81500	57⅞	55½	57⅞	57¼	
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	18	17¾	18	18	
2⅜	¼	..	City Stores	300	1	1	1	1	
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3900	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9½	
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	500	18⅞	18¼	18¾	19¼	
85	63½	7	Collins & A pf	80	79	79	79		
17⅝	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4	4	4	4	
54	9	..	Colo F & I pf	20	12	12	12	10½	
51	15½	..	Colo & Southern	20	27½	27	27	27	
42⅜	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	20½	20	20	20½	
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	12500	11⅜	11¼	11½	11⅝	
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	200	53⅞	53¾	53¾	54	
28	6¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	24	24	24	24	
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	400	61	59½	61	61½	
19¼	4	..	Comm Credit	4100	19⅝	18⅝	19½	19⅜	
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	24	24	24		
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	91½	91½	91½	91½	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	36½	35¾	36¼	36⅜	
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	91	91	91	91	
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	12800	31½	30½	31½	31½	
6½	1¼	..	Conwith & So	37400	2½	1⅞	2	2	
60½	17⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1500	23¾	23	23½	23½	
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	800	23¾	23½	23½	23¾	
14¾	5⅝	..	Consol Film I pf	300	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
64½	24	3	Consol Gas	21900	37	35⅝	36⅞	36¾	
99	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	83	82	82	83¾	
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	10400	10⅝	10¼	10½	10⅝	
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	900	1	⅞	⅞	1⅛	
10¼	1½	..	Container A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
4½	¼	..	Container B	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾	
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾	
3¼	½	..	Cont Baking B	400	1½	1	1	1½	
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	48	48	48		
78⅜	35¼	2½	Cont Can	3200	76	75½	76	78	
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	24	23¾	23¾	24¼	
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1500	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	6400	17⅞	16⅝	17⅛	17	
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1700	74	72½	73½	75	
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	135	135	135	137½	
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	28½	28½	29½	28	
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	200	30½	30	30½	30¼	
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4¼	4	4¼		
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	300	22	21¾	22	22¾	
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	4	3¾	3⅞	3¾	
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	22	20¾	20¾	21½	
59½	20¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	37	37	37	37½	
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	300	14¾	14½	14½	14½	
66	30	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	300	43¾	43½	43½	43½	
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	
21	4¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	
			Cutler Hammer	100	11	11	11		
			—D—						
49	5&	..	Deere & Co	3100	28	26⅝	27⅞	28	
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1200	55	53¼	54	55½	
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	4900	23¾	22⅝	23⅜	24	
39½	12	1.25†	Dome Mines	6100	36¼	33½	35⅝	34½	
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	21	21	21		
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	500	15	14¼	14¾	14¾	
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	10	10	10	10½	
96⅜	32⅛	2†	du Pont de Nem	26500	93	90⅝	93	93¼	
			—E—						
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	80¼	79	80¼	81	
16	3⅛	..	Eaton Mfg	2100	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13¾	
23½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5600	19¼	18½	19⅛	19	
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	700	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	
4½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4600	5	4⅝	4⅞	5	
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1100	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅞	
62⅞	26	3	El Pwr&L 6%pf	800	31½	30⅝	31½	8	
123	109	7	Endicott Johnson	100	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	52½	
47	11	..	Endicott John pf	10	130	120	130	130	
13¾	6½	1	Engineers P S 5pf	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	11⅝	
23¾	3¾	..	Equitable Off Bg	600	9⅝	9	9⅜		
18½	3	..	Erie RR	500	16	14¾	14¾	15	
10	⅞	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	
			Evans Products	2100	9⅞	9¼	9½	9⅝	
			—F—						
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	60	33	32	33	32	
103	18	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	98½	96½	98½		
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	1500	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7	
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
31½	9½	40	*Firestone T & R	30	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18⅞	
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	55¾	
16⅛	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	15	15	15		
22	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	13½	13½	13½	14½	
26¼	13⅝	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	700	20¼	20	20½	20	
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	500	13½	12¾	13⅛	13¼	
19	12	..	Fox Film A	400	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	
49⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1100	44¾	43⅜	43¾	45½	
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	30	9¼	9	9	..	
			—G—						
12	2¾	..	Gen Am Inv	2000	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	7½	
43½	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	3200	34½	33¼	34⅛	34½	
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	800	18⅜	15½	15⅝	16⅜	
20⅞	10½	1	Gen Baking	1200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	
11½	1¼	(..	Gen Cable	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	300	6	6	6	6¼	
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	20400	19½	18½	19¼	19¼	
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	
39½	21	1.80	Gen Foods	3600	34	33	34	33	
2⅞	⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	500	¾	¾	¾	¾	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	800	62⅛	61	62½	63¼	
35⅛	10	1†	Gen Motors	13900	34½	33⅛	34⅛	35	
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	93¼	92½	92½	93¼	
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
49⅛	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	900	33¾	33½	33½	34½	
4⅝	¾	..	Gen Realty	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
30¼	7¾	1	Gillette Saf Ras	3200	9¾	9¼	9½	9¾	
7⅝	⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
29	8⅝	.60e	Glidden	1800	16½	15¾	16	16	

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	4500	6⅝	6¼	6½	6⅝	
27⅝	12	1.30	Gold Dust	2200	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾	
31½	3	..	Goodrich	3100	13¾	12⅞	13¾	13½	
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	600	40½	40½	40½	42	
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	3600	35⅛	33¾	35⅜	34⅝	
80¼	27⅝	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	75	75	75	75	
17½	6¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	7½	7	7⅛		
6⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	2200	3	2¾	2⅞	3	
18⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	800	9	8	9	8⅞	
36⅜	20	3	Grand Un pf	300	24	24	24	24	
36½	18⅝	1	Grant (WT)	600	36⅛	35¾	36⅝	36¼	
32⅜	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	5200	19½	18⅝	19½	19½	
10⅝	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	1400	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11	
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	2100	28⅝	27½	28⅛	28¾	
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	70	103	103	103	103	
			—H—						
32¼	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	27	27	27		
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	900	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5½	
25½	6⅜	..	Harbison Walker	200	15	15	15		
7½	⅞	..	Hat Corp of Am	30	3	3	3	3	
30	5½	..	Hat Corp pf	40	20	19¾	20		
97½	44	3½	Hazel Atlas	200	87¾	87½	87¾	89	
17	3	..	Hercules Motors	100	9	9	9		
88⅜	15	2¼	Hercules Powder	200	59	59	59	61½	
110½	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	40	111	111	111		
90	64¾	4†	Hershey Choc pf	100	86	86	86	87½	
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	500	5½	5½	5½	6½	
10½	3¼	..	Hollander	100	5½	5½	5½		
3772	165	12½	Homestake Min	300	326	310	326	315	
6¾	1	..	Hercules Her B	300	3½	3½	3½	3½	
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	700	21¾	21	21¾	21¾	
7⅜	1½	..	Houston Oil new	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
38⅜	8½	1	Howe Sound	1800	38¼	36	38	37	
19	6¼	..	Hudson & Man	1400	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝	
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	5500	14¼	13½	14	14¼	
7¾	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	3600	4½	4	4⅛	4¼	
			—I—						
50¾	8¼	..	Ill Central	5000	30	29	30	30	
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Financial: News and Comment

Recovery Halted With NRA Advent. States W. I. King

Economics Professor Says Act Cannot Increase Purchasing Power

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Statistically proving that the unprecedented rapid upturn in business from February to July, 1933, was abruptly halted following the National Recovery Act, Dr. Willford I. King, professor of economics in the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University, concluded that "not a single favorable movement can justly be credited to the NRA." In an address last night before the New York University Alumni-Extension conference on the interpretation and analysis of the NRA, Dr. King reviewed the results so far discernible from the various phases of the recovery program.

Because the remarkable rise in factory production last summer alarmed the "technocratic group of presidential advisers," Professor King declared that they decided to try to stimulate consumption and limit production in certain fields with the resultant program of NRA, AAA and PWA.

Says NRA Fails

Although one of the chief aims of NRA was to stimulate consumers to buy, it was held that the dollar volume of department store sales has fallen, despite the fact that the average price of goods sold in such stores has risen materially, which means that the physical volume of such sales declined sharply. Another fundamental aim was to increase the pay roll total, but shortly after NRA came into effect, the rapid rise in pay rolls, which had been going on all summer, halted. A prime purpose of the act was to stimulate factory employment. However, Dr. King showed that the rise in such employment came to an end shortly after the NRA established control.

"The reason that the spreading of work did not increase total factory employment is made clear when one observes that freight-car loadings, automobile production, electric-power production, lumber production and pig-iron production all began marked declines as soon as the NRA swung into action," Dr. King stated.

Exports continued their upward movement after the advent of the NRA, but this is credited to revival of business in foreign countries. The inmprovement in mail-order sales due to the great expansion in farm-purchasing power was not attributed to NRA because the rise in prices of agricultural productions which had brought about the increased purchasing power terminated in July.

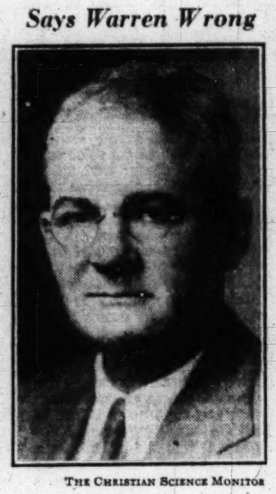
Decrees Anti-Quantity Theory

Holding that the trouble with the NRA is that it runs exactly counter to accepted economic principles based upon past experience, Professor King said that the sponsors believe that they can increase total purchasing power by taking dividends away from the stockholder and giving the money to the employees—or "robbing Peter to pay Paul." Also it was charged that production is being discouraged when the nation is "suffering from a most unusual shortage of production."

Referring to the experiment to raise the price level by buying gold, Dr. King maintained that so far it had been proved conclusively that the anti-quantity theory—that commodities are valued in gold and that the value of paper money is dependent solely upon the prospect of obtaining gold in exchange for it—was unsound since commodity prices did not show a proportionate increase to the RFC's arbitrarily raising the price of gold per ounce.

"Clearly, then, prices in paper money are not dependent solely upon the gold value of the paper, and the anti-quantity theory goes by the board," continued Dr. King. "It is to be hoped that the experiments now being conducted will go far enough to settle with like conclusiveness the question of whether or not the quantity theory is valid.

Says Warren Wrong



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bassett Jones

Research Associate in Industrial Engineering at Columbia University.

Commodity Dollar Concept Is Absurd, Says Bassett Jones

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Bassett Jones, research associate in industrial engineering at Columbia University, says the depression will never be ended by adding "horses and apples."

"Hence if we do manage to get out of our difficulties, it will be because we blunder out as we blundered in, and not at all because we know what we are doing."

Mr. Jones's book "Apples and Horses" was published this week. In it he criticizes the theories of Professors G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of Cornell University, monetary advisers to the Roosevelt Administration.

"The fallacy of Warren and Pearson's whole discussion of prices," he says, "lies in the fact that neither they, nor so far as the writer knows, anyone else, has actually determined an average price level, or the actual relation of such a price level to any other factor in the system. The discussion is based on something that does not exist."

He said the concept of the commodity dollar or "sound money" is absurd. The primary purpose of his book, he said, "is to show why the author has concluded that the so-called wholesale price index and the index of the volume of physical production of basic commodities, both prepared by Professors Warren and Pearson, and which apparently are being used as a basis for suggestions as to monetary control, are fundamentally in error."

Industrial Workers Receive Reduced Wages in November

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Reversing an eight-months' trend of successive monthly increases, employment in manufacturing industry decreased per cent in November, according to the regular monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board announced today. As a result of a 6.1 per cent decrease in the length of the work week, total man-hours declined 10.7 per cent and pay roll disbursements fell off 9.8 per cent. In comparison with November, 1932, however, employment was 26.6 per cent higher, total man-hours were 17.9 per cent more, and weekly pay roll disbursements were 39.1 per cent larger.

Average hourly earnings continued to increase, but the gain of one-half cent, to 54.5 cents, was not enough to overcome the drop from 36.2 to 34.0 in hours worked, with the result that average weekly earnings fell from $19.46 to $18.51. Since the decline in the cost of living, 0.3 per cent, was virtually negligible, real weekly earnings shrank 4.5 per cent in the month.

Bank Withdrawal Limits Are Dropped

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Coincident with the operation of the temporary plan of federal guaranty of bank deposits, restrictions on withdrawals from mutual savings banks in New York were formally removed Tuesday.

Return to the system of free withdrawals it was said in savings bank quarters was largely a formality since depositors in most inwhatever funds they needed within the limits of their deposits.

Since the lifting of the bank holiday last March withdrawals from the State's mutual savings banks had been officially restricted to $250 weekly, although it was understood that officers in their discretion permitted larger withdrawals where the necessity therefor was shown.

RFC Offers Debentures To Banks at 2¼ P. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is offering banks which have sold preferred stock to the RFC an opportunity to buy an issue of debentures maturing Dec. 15, 1935, with interest at 2¼ per cent.

More Than Grain Of Salt Needed Using Statistics

Instance Is Diverse Data on Trade Between America and Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—The value and importance of statistics are acknowledged by all, but it often happens that statistics on a given subject compiled by one government differ considerably from similar statistics on the same subject prepared by another government. This is particularly the case with foreign trade figures.

Such a discrepancy as to Italian and American statistics on the trade between the two countries was noted in a naddress delivered by Mr. Homer Brett, American Consul in Milan, at a recent luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Discrepancies Noted

During the year 1926, he said, the number of automobiles exported to Italy from the United States was 4300, but, according to Italian statistics, the number of automobiles imported from the United States was 4568. The discrepancy of 268 cars was not great and might have been due to the fact that a vessel can leave New York in one calendar year and reach Italy in another. But in 1927, American statistics showed 849 automobiles shipped to Italy, while Italian statistics acknowledged the receipt of 3472 automobiles from America.

In 1928, there was a discrepancy of 2283 cars, for only 2566 left United States shores for Italy, while 4649 arrived. There was a still bigger difference in 1929, for American statisticians checked out only 1304 automobiles for Italy, while their Italian colleagues checked in no fewer than 6024 such vehicles, and the same story was repeated in 1930, when 597 cars were shipped and 4464 were received, a result which might be expected in shipping guinea pigs but hardly in transporting automobiles.

Strange and even impossible as it may seem, no error nor blunder is involved and the figures of each country are exact according to its system. The answer to the riddle is known to the initiated; in this case Italy included among the cars imported from the United States also those American automobiles imported from other European countries which, in the American statistics, figured elsewhere. But the danger involved in using official statistics or in lightly believing that they mean what they seem to mean is obvious.

How Figures Vary

Equally amazing discrepancies may be found in the export of wheat. In 1927 the quantity of American wheat exported to Italy was 11,833,000 bushels, but 36,400,000 bushels of American wheat arrived in Italy. In 1928 departures were 6,956,000 bushels and arrivals 32,325,103 bushels. In 1929 only 754,000 bushels were shipped but 15,192,127 bushels were received; in 1931 the figures were 1,707,000 bushels exported and 10,245,025 bushels of the same wheat imported, while in 1932 a mere 978,000 bushels of Americas wheat sent out had become 7,273,390 bushels by the time it landed. All told, American statisticians saw 25,404,000 bushels of wheat leave for Italy in six years, while Italian customs men checked the arrival of no less than 114,100,000 bushels of wheat from the United States.

Here again there was no error, no blunder. Far apart as they are, each set of figures is correct according to the system followed. In this instance the American figures give a more correct idea of the truth.

Data at Variance

Official figures in America say that total exports to Italy in 1927 were worth $131,700,000, but in Italy they say that imports from America were worth half as much again, or $201,856,656. America sold in 1926 some $162,100,000 worth of goods to Italy but Italy says that the goods were really worth $211,324,630. Every year it seems that the Americans claim too little or Italy generously overestimates the value of American products.

In four years, 1927 to 1930 inclusive, America valued her exports to Italy at $548,200,000, while Italy said that they were worth $732,000,000. The same thing holds true in the opposite direction, for while Italy claims to have shipped to the United States during these four years goods worth $322,830,509, America checked the same goods in at $407,100,000. Freight and insurance account for some increase, but nothing like that shown.

"I know parts of the answer to this conundrum," continued Mr. Brett, "but I doubt if anybody know it all, and when you hear anyone being very positive or getting excited over official statistics you are entitled to comment, 'Oh, Yeeeah,' if you feel so inclined."

Stock Price Rise In 1933 Is 56.1 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The value of common stocks listed on the Stock Exchange advanced approximately 3.1 per cent in December, according to the index of 100 representative issues compiled by Frazier Jelke & Co., which showed an appreciation of $433,461,000 for the month.

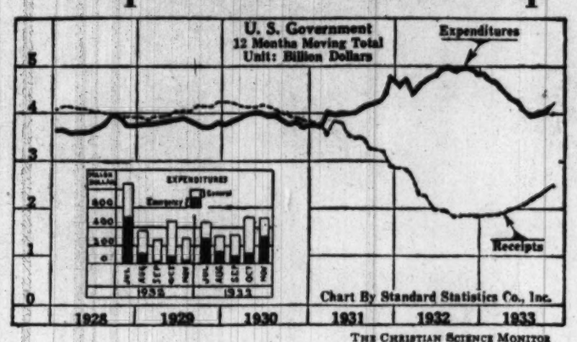
In the year the rise amounted to $5,105,923,000, or 56.1 per cent.

Leads New York State In Employment Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., Jan 4—Industrial employment in Queens and Nassau Counties led the rest of the State during the month of November, according to a report of the New York State Department of Labor. For the period Queens showed a pick-up of 3.3 per cent, while Nassau's figure was 1.8 per cent,

Smaller Gap Between U. S. Expenditures and Receipts



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The gap between government expenditures and receipts has been steadily lessened over the greater part of last year.

Note that the deficit was greatest in the fall of 1932.

The World's Business

More About Money

A Middle-of-the-Roader

LEFTISTS and Rightists, reading the President's speech yesterday, have reason again to ponder the drift of the President's economic philosophy. I would conclude that he is a middle-of-the-roader. "Industry," he said, "should continue under the supervision, but not the arbitrary dictation of government itself." This does not sound as if the country is headed toward either state capitalism or state socialism. Perhaps the best generalization of the system that the President has in view has been given by that brilliant French commentator, Bernard Fäy. He says that the United States is going in for "national capitalism." There is a subtle distinction between this form of economic society and others which have developed in Europe. It is given in the President's own words quoted above. One could not imagine the use of the word "supervision" instead of "dictation" by either Chancellor Hitler or Premier Mussolini. National capitalism is an advance from the free capitalism of the old régime by reason of its enlargement of economic factors which are held to be vested with a public interest. As such the economic factors are to be managed as before but with the added responsibility that they must account to the Government for their stewardship.

* * *

Contrasts

The President slid over his monetary policy in almost cavalier fashion. A paragraph about something that has set the entire world by the ears! Here it is:

> With the twofold purpose of strengthening the whole financial structure and of arriving eventually at a medium of exchange which will have over the years less variable purchasing and debt-paying power for our people than that of the past, I have used the authority granted me to purchase all American-produced gold and silver and to buy additional gold in the world markets.

His words have a more uncertain ring about them than had his two previous utterances. On July 3, in his message to the World Conference, he said:

> Let me be frank in saying that the United States seeks the kind of dollar which, a generation hence, will have the same purchasing and debt-paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future. That objective means more to the good of other nations than a fixed ratio for a month or two in terms of the pound or franc.

On Oct. 22, in announcing the gold purchase policy, he said:

> My aim is taking this step is to establish and maintain continuous control (of the gold value of our dollar). This is a policy and not an expedient. It is not to be used merely to offset a temporary fall in prices. We are thus continuing to move toward a managed currency.

As the Cockney says, "You pays your money, and you takes your choise." The President may still be an adherent of the commodity dollar, but, again, he might not, and his reference to stabilization by international agreement in the latter portion of his speech, yesterday, is one argument that his regard for the commodity dollar is not uppermost.

* * *

Stabilization

For stabilization by international agreement is not reconcilable with the commodity dollar. Under the latter system the United States would be empowered continually to change the gold content of the dollar in accordance with *American, not world, interests.* What would be the point of tying the currencies together if two months after the link had been made the United States Government decided to change the relation? The President referred to stabilization only to show the difficulty of achieving it, but the fact that he mentioned it at all will be encouraging to internationalists, and seems to be a harking back to the position he adopted prior to the World Conference. In a joint communiqué issued with the Italian emissary, he said, "We are in agreement that a fixed measure of exchange values must be established in the world, and we believe that this measure must be gold." It was this belief that the July 3 statement seemed to destroy.

* * *

About It and About

Walter Lippmann and Edmund Platt, former member of the Federal Reserve Board, are disputing over the extent to which Charles Rist, the eminent French economist, agrees with George F. Warren, monetary adviser to the President. In one of his articles Mr. Lippmann had seemed to imply that Mr. Rist was a Warren-ite. But nobody thinks about Professor Warren these days, except in terms of the gold purchase policy. Now Mr. Lippmann says, "I do not presume to say what he (Rist) thinks of the present gold purchase policy." It would be strange, indeed, if these two economists could be found in agreement on this policy. The only thing that connects them is their belief that the demand for gold was too great in proportion to the supply to warrant the post-war level of commodity prices. The general lapse from the gold standard should logically have spelled a rest from this bidding for gold. But logic has been defied. Even though they are off the gold standard, both the United States are adding to their demonetized store, to the detriment of those countries which still use it for money.

* * *

The Dog's Tail

In reading the argument I was again impressed with the need for defining terms. The present policy constitutes dollar *depreciation* because it is expressed in buying gold abroad on an ascending scale of prices. It is not *devaluation.* Devaluation implies stabilization, and means *fixing* the dollar price of gold at less than the last fixed quotation. Thus devaluationists can oppose the present policy without being inconsistent. In Prof. T. N. Carver's words, the present policy is akin to the cutting off of a dog's tail bit by bit. Nobody knows how much will eventually be cut off. Wherein lies the uncertainty to which the devaluationists object and which would be ended if the President decided to complete the operation on the dog's tail.

* * *

Dollar Depreciation

Depreciating the dollar could be attained by one of several alternatives to buying gold abroad. Let me itemize two:

1. By buying foreign currencies instead of gold.
2. By the President making bearish references to the dollar. Then the speculators would do the job of actually depreciating the dollar.

Raising commodity prices at home, however, is the ultimate intent. The warrant for going abroad to achieve this object is the fact that several American commodity prices are governed by world prices. But *selling* gold would be more advantageous as a world price-lifter than buying gold. The gold from the non-gold countries would increase the money, i. e. buying power, of the countries which rely on gold as money.

* * *

Silver Prices

The gold purchase policy has made no difference to the world price for gold in London. Similarly it is not expected that the silver purchase policy will affect the world price of silver. The "bull" factor is that the entire United States production will be removed from the world market. It was offset, however, by the uncertainty whether, with a boost from an unfixed 41 cents to a fixed 64½ quotation, American mines would not be stimulated into fresh production. Silver is a peculiar metal. Little of it is "free," that is, mined in straight mines, but is a by-product of other metals. Hence I put the question to a well-known mining expert:

> Is it worth while to drag the other metals out of the ground for the sake of selling the Government the by-product at 64½ cents an ounce?

He replied,

> Our studies indicate that in the case of most mines producing complex ores (containing some silver, but with copper and/or zinc and/or lead as the principal values), a rise of even 15 or 20 cents per ounce in the price of silver would not make any significant difference to those mines, i. e., not nearly as much difference as a rise of say 1 cent a pound in the prices of the base metals.

The price of silver is sensitive most of all to world trade conditions, particularly in India and China.

H. B. L.

New U. S. Issues Will Sell Easily, Think Bond Men

See No Loan Drives—Expect Sale Through Normal Channels

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Financial leaders recalled the Liberty Loan drives of the World War today as President Roosevelt told Congress that the Government must borrow $6,000,000,000 in additional funds during the next six months.

Not since the treasury fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, has the country seen federal borrowing on such a scale. In those 12 months the Government borrowed approximately $13,000,000,000.

Seeking possible sources of demand for such a volume of Federal bonds at this time, however, bond experts were not inclined to look for the appeals for public bond buying such as those of the war period.

It was pointed out that member banks of the Federal Reserve System have excess reserves of approximately $800,000,000, which in theory would permit the banks alone to expand credit to a maximum of about $8,000,000,000. Practically, the figure presumably would not be so large.

But a number of bond market experts thought that with favorable conditions the $6,000,000,000 in additional Government bonds could be sold through normal channels in a six-month period, largely to banks, investing institutions and persons who are normally buyers of such bonds.

They said the fact that the budget for the next fiscal year was brought tentatively into balance and indicated the Administration's intention of sharply curtailing its large emergency expenditures, would be reassuring, and would tend to help the market for Government bonds.

It was also noted that the President's budget message spoke only of borrowing, and did not indicate any plan of resorting to any unorthodox steps such as printing unsecured paper money. It was also noted that the President failed to mention a very large potential source of credit expansion in devaluation of the gold dollar. Devaluation is now widely accepted as inevitable. The present gold price indicates a devaluation of the dollar to approximately 60 per cent of its former parity.

Should the dollar be devalued 50 per cent, the present stock of monetary gold in the country, now carried at its old parity, amounting to $4,300,000,000, would become $8,600,000,000. If, as in theory, each dollar of gold permits a maximum credit expansion of $10, the additional $4,300,000,000 would support total additional credit of $43,000,000,000.

Use of Electricity Last Week Higher Than 1932 Figure

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Production of electricity for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 30, was 1,539,002,000 kilowatt hours, according to figures just released by the Edison Electric Institute. This is a gain of 124,386,000 units or 8.8 per cent over the figure for the corresponding week in 1932. Production was off from that of the preceding week when output was 1,656,616,000 kilowatt hours. In the week of Dec. 23 the gain over the year before was 6.6 per cent.

The Pacific coast showed a notable gain compared with that of last week, 8.6 per cent, against 2.7 per cent the preceding week. The southern states were the only section to show a loss in production compared with last year. The Rovky Mountain section jumped 19.5 per cent. Gains throughout the country were credited to the unusually severe cold weather.

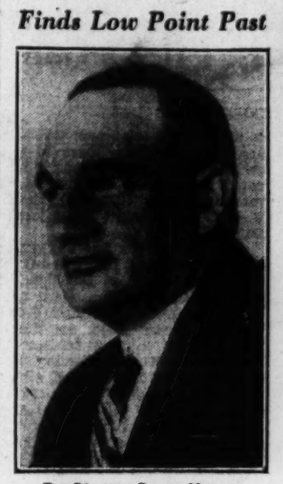
Higher Canadian Bond Offerings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan 4—Sales of new issues of Canadian bonds during 1933 amounted to $529,219,246, as compared with $467,695,475 in 1932, according to records compiled by the Dominion Securities Corporation.

The increase in 1933 was the direct result of several constructive financial operations undertaken by the Dominion Government. Eliminating the Dominion financing, total bond sales showed a decrease of $120,231,224 during 1933.

Finds Low Point Past



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Herbert Photos

John J. Pelley

President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

New Haven Road's Head Commends Federal Efforts

By J. J. Pelley

Developments of the past year indicate that we have passed the low point in this depression. A definite upward trend has been established and railroad freight traffic, which is conceded to be a fairly good index of general business conditions, is definitely better than a year ago.

Railroad freight traffic in New England did not reach the low levels experienced by other parts of the country during the years 1931 and 1932, and for this reason the improvement shown in 1933 when compared with the previous year has not been as great for New England as for other sections of the United States.

Governmental programs under way should materially assist in business recovery, and I am optimistic as to the outlook for continued improvement in business during the year 1934.

The New Haven Railroad is assisting the national recovery program through the undertaking of a $3,500,000 passenger train car improvement program during the current year. This program will include the air conditioning of 142 steel passenger coaches, which will provide passengers on the New Haven's through trains with dustless, comfortable travel at even temperatures in summer and in winter.

Gold From Alaska $12,000,000 in 1933

SEATTLE, Jan. 4 (AP)—The new high price of gold sent a flood of shining yellow metal valued at almost $12,000,000 down from Alaska, the Department of the Interior stated, bringing the total mineral output of the territory since 1880 to $664,686,000.

The figure in the department's preliminary estimate was based on the old price of gold—20.67 per fine ounce, without the present premium, which will boom the actual return to miners by approximately 15 per cent.

The federal estimate said the 1933 total was slightly less than that of 1932, which reached $11,638,000, but the total gold mined was worth $593,000 more than the 1932 output.

The total mineral output of $11,457,000 for 1933 was divided as follows: $10,758,000 in gold; $64,500 in silver; $500,000 in coal and $134,500 in other minerals.

Petroleum Review Forecasts $2 Oil By Next December

Depends on Continuation of Present Money Policy, Says T. S. Hose

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Two-dollar oil is predicted by December, 1934, if the present monetary policy continues, by the T. S. Hose review of the oil industry, which states, as the result of an extensive survey among executives of the larger oil companies, that improvement in the industry can be attributed 100 per cent to the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"The price of crude is not yet sufficiently high," says the review, "to allow the profit to which the producer is entitled on a liquidating investment such as an oil property, but with the present monetary policy and with 1926 prices in view, we may expect crude to be approximately $2 a barrel by December, 1934.

"Supply and demand are in balance. Those who produce crude oil, our greatest commodity, ask nothing more than the improvement in the industry continues as it has since the NRA was signed, and that 'racketeering' be eliminated from the oil fields by giving jail sentences to the fifty-odd operators in the 'racketeering' class who are now under indictment.

"The coming year for this industry looks bright indeed. If the National Industrial Recovery Act never accomplishes another thing, and that, of course, is inconceivable, the increased price of crude, amounting to over $400,000,000 a year and the taking of our greatest commodity from the brink of bankruptcy to the road to prosperity should stimulate the American people to coöperate with this act in every possible way. The oil man, with the exception of the 'racketeers,' has greatly benefited under the National Recovery Act.

"During May, 1933, the month before the NRA was approved, a complete breakdown of law and order was threatened because of petty larceny. The average price of crude per barrel at the well then was 32c; the average daily production was 2,733,800 barrels, and the total value was $873,476. Last month, the brightest month which the industry has seen in 1933, stocks were reduced approximately 9,000,000 barrels. The average price received for a barrel of oil at the well is $1; the average daily production 2,195,000 barrels, and the total value of this oil $2,195,000 a day. The oil operator is taking out of the ground 537,800 barrels less per day than he was in May, and he is receiving a total of $1,321,524 a day more for the total amount of oil that he is taking out than he was receiving last May."

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Put some of those January dividend dollars to work, *for pay!* Use them to start a savings account at this reliable old bank.

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DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
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Deposit by Mail in this 60-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST
Complete Prospectus sent on request.
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
83 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

THE
Union Trust Company
OF BOSTON
24 FEDERAL STREET
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, President

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
December 30th, 1933

Cash on hand and due from Banks		$1,837,055.26
Investments:		3,367,413.12
Par Value		
$2,612,500.	U. S. Government Bonds	
313,000.	Massachusetts (State) Bonds	
151,000.	Municipal Bonds	
320,330.	Other Bonds	
Loans, Discounts & Other Assets		1,767,955.11
$1,329,890.61	Collateral Loans	
261,481.93	Other Loans	
176,582.57	Other Assets	
ASSETS TOTAL:		$6,972,423.49
LIABILITIES:		
To Depositors and other obligations		6,116,396.20
CAPITAL, SURPLUS & RESERVES		$856,027.29

We act as Trustee and Agent for funds in excess of $25,000,000.00

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Deposits accepted from anywhere. Just mail your first deposit with name and address. We do the rest.
WRITE for folder telling How to Bank by Mail
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank
WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS
INTEREST BEGINS **Jan. 6**

The Young Folks' Page

In the Mountain Pilot's Cab

By FRANK DOWSETT

Chapter II

WIND and rain whipped and pelted the man-made bird as it dropped in a speedy descent. Passengers stared at one and another with anxious eyes. Water streamed down the cabin windows, shutting off all but vague vision of the outside.

Ashley closed his eyes tightly; then opened them again and fixed their gaze on the pilots. They, he saw, showed no fear. Quite cool, they appeared, concerned only with the expert operation of their ship. Their shoulders looked steady, sturdy and responsible.

Not until the plane's landing wheels bounced gratefully on a muddy emergency field, and the men relaxed, did Ashley realize how tense they had been. Then he learned that they had not waited for any instructions from headquarters, but had radioed only to report the storm and call a bus quickly to the emergency field to carry the plane's passengers promptly to the nearest —railroad station!

Ashley groaned over that news. He knew how Fred would tease him. He knew it would be a long time before his chum, so loyal to railroading would let him hear the last of his trip, started by air and finished on rails. "Wings versus Wheels." This, decidedly, was a big point in the coming debate in favor of "Wheels." And, of course, the air line's bus must take its passengers to the railroad junction point, where Fred was waiting for a connection. In fact, it was Fred who welcomed the grounded air passenger onto the railroad station platform.

Fred's Welcome

"Welcome," he chortled, as he sighted his rain-drenched chum. "Welcome to the old steel backbone. Guess those wings of yours will have to grow a bit more before they'll fly you through a storm like this."

"Oh, we could have made it, all right," growled Ashley. "We only came down because the company never takes any chances with the safety of its passengers."

"Exactly," chuckled the exasperating railroader. "That's exactly how we operate, too. Safety first, is the railroader's first and most important rule. That's why a pilot is being sent ahead of the passenger on this trip."

Ashley showed his ignorance of a "pilot" with a blank look.

"That," explained Fred, "is a locomotive that goes out alone, ahead of the regular train, and feels out the track. Makes certain everything is safe. Say, Ash," he exclaimed, with brightening eyes, "maybe I could get them to let us ride in the pilot cab. How would you like that?"

Ashley thought he would like that first rate. The prospect almost made up for the disappointment in his air trip. But he looked skeptical. He didn't think Fred could possibly get them such a ride—actually in the cab of a locomotive, within reaching distance of its controls, and side by side with its engineer and fireman.

He could scarcely believe it, even when he found himself alone and his influential chum actually seated on the box in front of the great locomotive's tender tank. Being an oil burner, there was no coal chute or automatic stoker to take up that space.

Fred did more. There being a few minutes to spare, he took his storm-grounded friend into the dispatcher's office to see the orders being put out to run the pilot ahead of the passenger train.

"Pilots," he explained, "are not an everyday occurrence. Though, of course, a pilot always goes out ahead of the President's train."

The dispatcher's office, to Ashley, looked like a display room for telephones, telegraph instruments, and that modern marvel, the teletype.

Ashley tried not to appear too interested — that would add altogether too much to Fred's triumph —but he couldn't help trying to see everything at once. He learned how the teletype transcribes onto tape typewritten messages just as they are sent from distant offices. Most of the rest of the work, he was told, was done by telephone. The manual telegraph instruments were practically silent. Two or three of them were clacking busily, because, Fred said, the telephones at the stations to which they were connected had already been cut out by the storm. "Telegraph lines," he explained, "are not so easily silenced as telephones. They're best in emergencies like this."

Ashley watched shirt - sleeved men, ears turned to the telegraph sounding boxes, translating the code messages onto printed forms, with many carbon copies, by the aid of noisy typewriters.

Instructions

Later he saw one of those flimsy sheets in the hands of the pilot locomotive's engineer. The gray-mustached man read the order to his fireman and then clamped it onto a clipboard in front of his seatbox where it would be constantly before his eyes. Far up in the mountains, hours afterward, Ashley had forgotten that sheet of paper and its instructions—but the engineer had not.

"Whoo-whoo!" Ashley jumped as the engineer pulled his whistle cord, signaling his departure. Then, all attention, he watched the man thrust forward a great lever, rising from the cab floor, and pull at a long handle atop the boiler head Slowly the engine began to move as the steam thrust at the piston rods, anchored to the great drive wheels. The exhaust stack breathed a husky "Whoosh-whoosh."

"All clear," called the fireman from his seatbox. "All clear," repeated the engineer, his gaze alert through his cab window. He widened the throttle, and pulled up a few notches on the tall reverse lever, shortening the engine's piston stroke and quickening its speed.

Through the yards the pilot steamed, clicking over switches, passed standing freights and the busy switch engine finishing its job of making up the passenger train to follow. Ashley caught sight of men with hammers moving along the passenger coaches, tapping at wheels to check their soundness and lifting the covers of axle boxes to make certain bearings were properly lubricated. No airplane, he realized, was more carefully inspected than a train about to start on a journey. Safety first!

At last, the main line was reached and Ashley pulled his head into the protective hollow of his shoulders. The full force of the storm swept across the engine cab. Rain beat on the deck plates, hissed on the hot boiler. Water in sheets screened the track ahead. The smothering gloom of a winter's storm shut off all view of the surrounding desert country. It was as if the pilot were rushing into an unknown land. Only the glimmer of steel rails reassured Ashley that this was a well-beaten path.

Miles flew by to the tune of clicking rail joints, and then the pilot screamed around a long bend that threw Ashley off his feet. Disconcerted, he scrambled to his feet just as a white post flashed into view. The engineer pulled the whistle cord. "Whooo! whooo! whoo-whooo!" moaned the steam tube, and the pilot rumbled over a grade crossing, shot into a gorge and started its long climb up the mountains.

The engine's headlight was switched on and shone whitely against a blanket of rain, deepening the shadows of canyon walls. Echoes of the thundering steel pilot crashed back from granite cliffs, dulling but not silencing an ominous undertone.

Below in the Gorge

From his place on the tender seatbox Ashley looked out and down into the gorge. He caught his breath and clutched his chum's arm. The canyon bottom was a raging, muddy river, redly menacing.

Fred nodded his head. Voices could scarcely be heard in the uproar. Ashley saw engineer and fireman exchange glances across the cab. The engineer eased his throttle and before Ashley's eyes the speed clock dropped to a slow speed. There was the possibility of danger ahead, washed-out track, a slide in a narrow cut, or weakness in a buffeted trestle.

The fireman, with attentive, expert ear, made some delicate adjustment of the oil guns, whose roaring, vaporized fuel hurried water into steam through the boiler tubes. A glance at the steam pressure gauge, the water glass, and the man returned to his seatbox.

Then, within the cab a grim silence over-rode all sound. Ashley could actually feel the sharpness of the watch that was maintained on the glimmering steel rails ahead. Even the clatter of the drive rods seemed to take on a cautious note.

"It's worse," Fred shouted in his chum's ear, "than they expected up here."

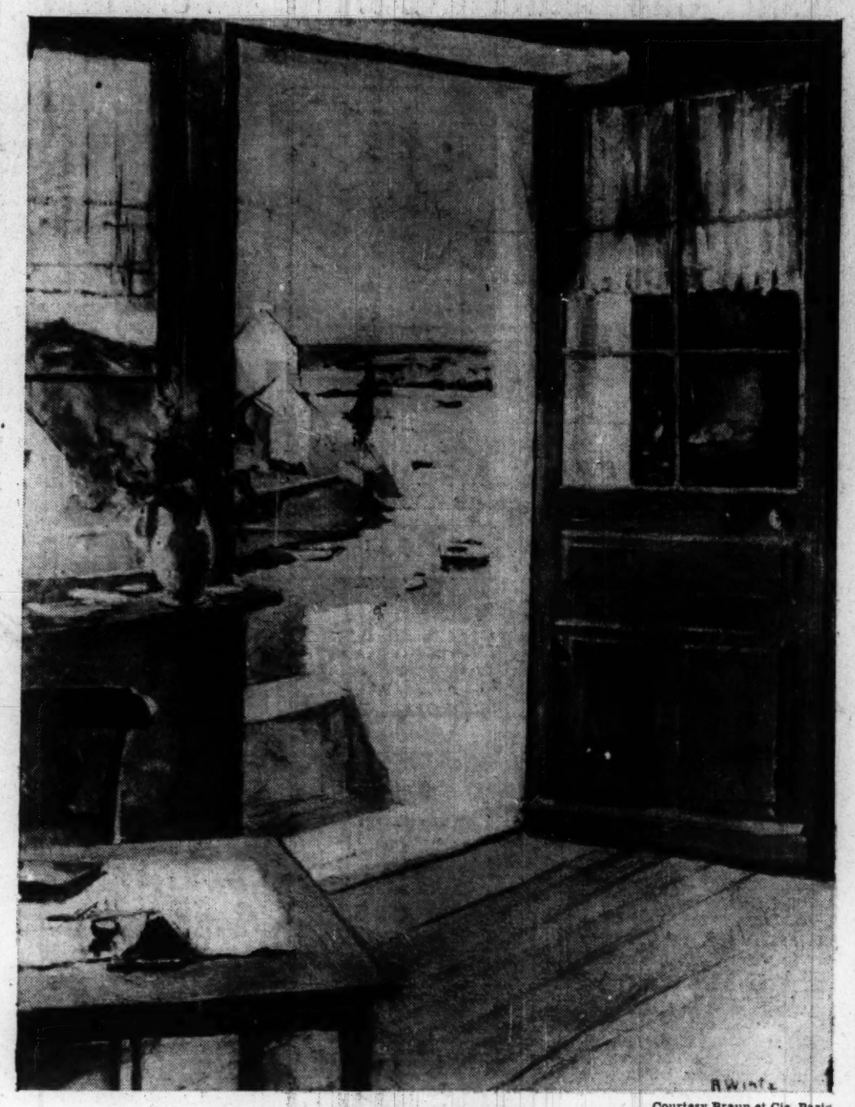
Ashley managed a grimace. "What are you trying to do?" he shouted back, "—make me happy?"

Fred grinned. "Don't worry," he retorted. "This old steel backbone isn't bent yet. Stick to it, and we'll pull you through."

Miles crept by, around winding curves, over hollowly rumbling trestles, through deep tunnels. The summit was reached and the descent begun.

Then something happened. The engineer suddenly closed his throttle. Air hissed as he put on the brakes. The engine came to a grinding halt on sanded rails. Ashley looked out. What was the matter? Couldn't they go any farther? Were they marooned up there in the storm-swept mountains?

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Courtesy Braun et Cie, Paris

The Blue Door: From the Painting by A. Wintz.

The Stamp Corner

By FRANK L. WILSON

A VERY striking set of stamps showing historical characters has been issued this month by the Dutch colony, Curacao. Curacao is situated in the Caribbean Sea east of Paraguana Peninsula off the coast of Venezuela. This set is composed of 17 values and commemorates the 300th anniversary of the colony.

William Usselinx is shown on the 1c, 1½c and 2c values. Usselinx, born in Antwerp in 1567, came to Holland when a young man and really opened the way for this country's colonial trade by promoting colonization of South America. Frederick of Orange is shown on the 2½c, 5c and 6c values. He was the third son of William the Silent and during his reign the Isle of Curacao was conquered. Jacob Binckes, an admiral of the Caribbean fleet in 1672, is shown on the 10c, 12½c and 15c values. Johannes Van Walbeeck, the conqueror of Curacao, is honored on the 20c, 21c and 25c values. (No portrait of the admiral being available his flagship is pictured on the stamps). Cornelis Evertsen de Jongste, an admiral instrumental in reconquering Manhattan from the English, is shown on the 27½c, 30c and 50c values. Louis Brion is shown on the 1.50 Gld. and 2.50 Gld. He was born in Curacau in 1782 and is one of Holland's soldier heroes.

Canada

The current 1c value green has just been issued in coil form, imperf. by perf. 8½. See illustration.

China

In the Province of Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) mail connections are more or less interrupted. The ordinary mail route from its capital, Tihwa, to Peiping, being one of the longest courier routes in the world, takes nearly a month and a half to negotiate. In November, 1932, trial airplane flights were made between Tihwa and Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, connecting with Peiping air mail route. The stamps used were special overprinted 15 and 30c values of the Sinkiang issue, regular air mail stamps not being available. The 5c and 10c values were overprinted to be used with the 15c and 30c for higher rates. These stamps were authorized and bear the inscription "Hang K'ung" (Air Mail). They will be rather difficult to obtain and should become rare.

Costa Rica

A new permanent set of air mail stamps is being prepared for Costa Rica by the American Bank Note Company. This set is of 13 values from the 5 centimos to the 10 Colon. The same set of stamps is being overprinted "OFICIAL" for official use also.

Dutch Indies

A set of four welfare stamps has been printed, in two colors each, and the surtax received from the sale of these stamps is to be used for the A. M. V. J., the Amsterdam society which has been doing such excellent work among the unemployed in the Dutch colonies. See illustration.

Ecuador

A new set of eight stamps in two values has recently been printed by Ecuador, showing a picture of one of the local volcanoes. The 5c values is in violet, blue and brown colors, the 10c in red, orange, green and brown.

France

Three stamps have been issued showing the portraits of A. Briand on the 30c green value, P. Doumer on the 75c lilac, and Victor Hugo on the 1.25 fr. violet.

French Guiana

The first issue of air mail stamps for this French colony has been received. The design on all the values shows a view of Cayenne, the capital city. The values are the 50c brown, 1 fr. green, 1.50 fr. blue, 2 fr. orange, 3 fr. black, 5 fr. violet, 10 fr. olive and 20 fr. red. See illustration.

Japan

At the opening of the new Tokyo Central Post Office, vending machines for coil stamps were tried out. The 1½s blue and 3s rose of the 1914 design were printed in coil form to be used in the machines; these were imperf. by perf. 13. To operate the machines it takes six 1 sen copper pieces to obtain a pair of the 1½ s stamps and a single 3 s stamp.

Lithuania

The remainder of the four values overprinted "DARIUS-GIRENAS" have been further overprinted in Lithuanian which translated reads: "May the success of the 'Lithuanica' inspire the younger generation of Lithuania to new and noble deeds." The proceeds from the sale of these stamps is to be used towards the erection of a monument to the memory of the two heroic Lithuanian fliers. See illustration.

Netherlands

For the special flight from Amsterdam to Batavia in the Dutch Indies, Netherlands issued a special 30c green triangular air mail stamp. See illustration. This year's welfare stamps are four in number, 1½+1½ slate and brown, 5c+3c brown and ochre, 6s+4c green and gold and 12½+3½c blue and silver. The design shows a child holding the Christmas Star. (See illustration.)

New Caledonia

The first anniversary of the successful flight from Paris to Noumea was commemorated by an overprinted issue on the values of the 1928 pictorial series and five stamps issued in 1933. The overprint is the inscription "Paris-Noumea — Premiere L'Ason Aerienne — 5 Averil 1932" which is surmounted by a small airplane.

Norway

Rather a uniquely designed set of five stamps in full colors has been issued by Norway for official use. The central design is the Norway Coat of Arms.

Switzerland

A First Day Cover, franked with a set of the new Pro Juventute issue, is at hand from Joh. Robert Flogerzi of Berne, Switzerland. The 5c+5c green and bisque shows the portrait of a maid from the Canton of Vaud, the 10c+5c violet and bisque a maid from the Canton of Berne, the 20+5c red and bisque, a maid from the Canton of Tessin, and the 30c+5c blue, a portrait of P. Gregoire Girard, a well-known figure in the church circles of the middle nineteenth century.

Uruguay

A new stamp, 7c blue, has just been issued. It shows the head of the poet Lorilla in a circular frame.

The Hind Sale

The listing of the British stamps of the Hind Collection is being made and many of these stamps are among the finest in the world, being purchased from the famous Ferrary Collection, the Duveen Collection and other sources. The auction sale of these stamps will be held in New York City in a few weeks and will attract many buyers from overseas, where such stamps will find a ready market.

Terms Explained

The terms "imperf." and "perf." used above may need an explanation for some of the readers. "Imperf." is an abbreviation for imperforate, meaning without perforations, or straight-edged. "Perf." is an abbreviation for perforate or perforation and alludes to the series of small holes punched between the rows of stamps so that they may be easily separated from each other. "Perf. 10" signifies there are 10 of these perforations in every 2 centimeters, and so on with other numbers.

The Christian Science Monitor

New Stamps Issued by Canada, French Guiana, the Netherlands, the Dutch Indies and Lithuania.

The Christian Science Monitor

Set of Historical Stamps Issued by the Dutch Colony, Curacao, to Commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the Colony.

United States Coins

The Dime

THE lowest denomination of silver coin used in the United States is the dime, and, like all gold and silver coins, it is .900 fine. Copper is alloyed with the silver in order to make the coin more durable. Like the cent and the nickel, the edge of the dime is "milled," or raised, to protect the stamped work from abrasion, and because it is coined from one of the precious metals it has the edge reeded also.

The new type of dime, first coined in 1916, bears a bust of Liberty, facing left, and wearing a winged cap. The wings are symbolic of freedom of thought. At the top, around the border, is the word Liberty. In the lower left field is the motto In God We Trust. In the lower right field appears the date of coinage, above which, a little toward the right, appear in monogram AW, the initials of the Artist, Mr. A. A. Weinman. Vertically, in the center of the reverse, entwined with an olive branch, is a fasces: a bundle of rods bound to an axe with a protruding blade. Fasces were borne before Roman magistrates of ancient Rome as a symbol of authority. Around the border is United States of America—One Dime. In the lower right field appears the motto E Pluribus Unum. Mint marks appear to the left of the bottom of the fasces.

Talks on Art and Artists

III—Looking Through the Eyes of Perspective

THE word perspective comes from two Latin words—per, through, and specere, to look. It owes its birth to painting and particularly to the theater. Perhaps sometime you have been confronted at the theater by a landscape that has a hard and unnatural look. Such a landscape would be said to be out of perspective, because the size of the objects portrayed was not properly proportioned to their distance from the eye.

Since the sixteenth century, artists have been keenly interested in discovering the rules and laws that govern this art of drawing and painting solid objects on a flat surface so that they appear to be in relief—that is, to project out of the picture so that we are aware of more than one side. Machines have even been invented for tracing scenes so that the artist could be sure how things looked in the distance and tell whether they actually were seeing correctly.

There are two lines that never vary. One is the perpendicular line always up and down, the other the horizontal line which goes across. The horizon is always on the level with the observer's eye. Wherever we stand we will find it so. But the other lines, there lies the difficulty—to be able to go up hill and down, across a river and on out to sea all on a flat piece of canvas.

An Interesting Test

If you want to have some fun yourself, get a piece of glass and a thin piece of soap, a paper and pencil or crayon. Select some piece of furniture at the end of the room and sketch it in on paper. Then when you have finished hold the glass in front of you so that it covers the same part of the room you have just sketched. Take the soap (be sure it is thin so that it will make a line of about the same thickness as your crayon), and outline on the glass the objects you have just drawn. Put in the top and sides too, for by outline is meant tracing around the edge of all the surfaces. Now compare the two pictures. You'll be interested to learn how far your drawing obeys the laws of perspective.

Try tracing on the window pane with soap a street scene or some houses away in the distance. Isn't their size surprising? How small they grow as they fade away in the distance! Perhaps you will notice that the lines vary according as they are situated above or below your eye level, that they slope down to the horizon line or run up to it.

Let us take our illustration as an example. We begin to appreciate what the artist has observed, and how he has placed the objects in their right relationship to one another, their proportionate size and distance from us. He has painted such a pleasant, comfortable, restful scene. The sun is streaming in on the whitewashed steps. The door is painted a gay blue. There are reddish orange flowers on the window sill and these attract our attention and give us the feeling of being in the room so that we won't be tempted to look too quickly out of the window to the green banks across the inlet. The whole color scheme is bright and cheery and simple. We can almost feel the fresh air filling the room. A pleasant place to spend a holiday and a cozy room, with its little curtains to take off the glare from the sky and sea if one wants to write or read. Notice the detail in the room, how distinct and defined it is compared with the indefiniteness of the coast line, which gives us a feeling of distance.

Can you find where the eye level of the artist was when he painted this? Find the horizon where the sky and sea meet and then follow it to the right to the first crossbar on the window panes of the door. You will find if you look for a while that this is a perfectly straight line, for this is practically on the horizon line or level with the artist's eye.

The Vanishing Point

Now look at the top and bottom of the door and you will see that these lines are at a different angle, and incline toward the horizontal line. If you were to continue these inclined lines toward each other you would find that they eventually meet. And where? On the horizon. This point of meeting is called the vanishing point and lines that are thus inclined are said to converge—just as when one looks down the railroad tracks, watching them grow closer and closer together, until they meet and vanish. Thus it is that we are able correctly to draw objects moving away from us by knowing that all parallel lines converge to a vanishing point upon the level of the eye.

Now let us look at the river that harbors these sailing boats. See how the artist has succeeded in giving the feeling of life to the river and the boats quietly anchored down below. All this by making them in exact proportion, whether they be far or near, and by careful placing of the shadows. It is interesting to watch the reflection of ships in the water when the sea is rolling in and see how some parts are reflected upside down, others the right way up —just as you can see your face in the concave front or convex back of a spoon. Then there are the little whitewashed houses across the inlet and on to the coastline and out to sea. We can feel the depth of the sea compared with that of the more shallow inlet.

We appreciate a picture that is simple and true, that is not distorted, and keeps to the simple rules of perspective. It is a pleasant thing when the wind howls outside on a wintry day to have a picture such as this on the wall and view through the door this inviting little scene until we reach the horizon where sky and sea meet.

E. S.

[The first two articles in this series were published on Nov. 2 and Dec. 7. The next will appear on the first Thursday in February.]

The Mail Bag

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

Whenever a new Monitor arrives I always read the Mail Bag first, because it is so interesting. In fact, I have become so interested that I have decided to write a letter myself.

I am in the 6 A grade and shall soon be 12. One thing I like to do is to go to places where there is machinery in motion. I visited such a place when I went through an apple-packing plant in Yakima, Wash.

First, the apples are brought from the orchards to the plant by truck. Next, they are taken to the washers, where they are given a thorough washing. In these machines hot water is sprayed on the apples. You can watch the apples through a glass window.

The next stage is to dry them, by passing them through electric ovens. You then go to the sorting machines, which sort the apples according to grades and sizes. Each different grade falls into a separate kettle. Here the wrappers pick up the apples separately, wrap them in paper, and then put them in boxes. The open boxes are then rolled to the stamp, where the covers are stamped on. They are then put in cold storage, where they are kept until they are shipped.

I would like to hear from boys of my own age, especially from Mexico.

William P. Jr.

Topeka, Kansas

Dear Editor:

Will you please send the inclosed letter to Aglo J. of Iceland whose letter appeared in the Oct. 5 Monitor? Thank you very much.

I also want to tell you how grateful I am for all my other Mail Bag friends. I have been able to keep in contact with all of them, and have been writing to one girl almost seven years. So much can be learned about a friend just through letters that every one of them has become as dear to me as the friends I see every day, and they make the world seem so much smaller and vastly friendlier.

Again, I thank you very, very much.

Barbara B.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I often enjoy reading the Mail Bag letters, and also Snubs and Waddles. I enjoyed the Progress Week edition very much; the pictures are very helpful for school work.

St. Louis is a large city and there are many beauty spots. Forest Park is the name of our largest park. There are many pleasure lakes, the Art Museum, playgrounds and a very large zoo. There we can see interesting animals and birds.

I would like to trade stamps with boys who live in all parts of the world. I have many duplicates of the United States and Switzerland.

I am almost 12 years old, and would like to correspond with boys of my age. Much love to all Mail Baggers all over the world.

Edward G.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Fern T. (15), Santa Cruz, California. Interested in hiking, swimming and fishing.

Alfreda G. (14), Marysville, Ohio. From foreign countries. Interested in sports.

Ethel B. (14), Elmhurst, Illinois. From foreign countries.

Lizzie B. (18), Taarnegaarden, Horten, Norway. Interested in mathematics, Norwegian and history; also skiing.

Kaja B. (18), Horten, Norway. Interested in skiing, skating.

From Boys

Siegfried K. (15), Hannover, Germany. From American pupil, own age.

P. D. (16), Palmerston North, New Zealand. Interested in stamp collecting.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

STAMP WINDOW

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Anti-Svoietism In Ukraina Irks Moscow Rulers

Separatist Faction Drops Attacks on Trains for Subtler Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The efforts of anti-Soviet Ukrainian nationalist agitators to create unrest in that large constituent Republic of the Soviet Union have excited a good deal of attention and discussion in Communist ruling circles recently. A recent session of the Party Central Committee placed the problem of a proper national policy in Ukraina as an outstanding item on its agenda. And the Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraina, Mr. S. V. Kosior, devoted a large part of a long public speech to an analysis of the activity of anti-Soviet separatists.

A decade of more ago the Ukrainian nationalists organized here and there guerrilla bands, wrecked trains, attacked local officials. Now, according to Mr. Kosior, they pursure different tactics, posing as sympathizers with the Soviet régime and even as Communists in order to make their way into strategic posts in the state service, Mr. Kosior mentioned as an institution which was "actually in the hands of counter revolutionists" the state courses in Ukrainization in Kharkov, while the Commissariat for Agriculture and the Commissariat for Education also allegedly harbored for a time organized groups of anti-Soviet nationalists.

Laid to Germany's Account

Mr. Kosier distinguished two elements among these nationalists. First there were agents of the Ukrainian émigrés, who are supposed to receive sympathy and support from some groups in Poland and Germany. Second there were Ukrainian Communists who shared the heretical views of N. A. Skripnik, a veteran Ukrainian Bolshevik who was bitterly attacked for being too nationalistic and killed himself last summer.

Mr. Kosior cited the testimony of a certain Bukshovanni, whom he described as an organizer sent into Ukraina by the Ukrainian Military Organization, an émigré body which was often mentioned as responsible for the stirring up of disorder against the Polish authorities in Galicia in 1930, which in turn evoked ruthless reprisals by Polish military and police forces. Bukshovanni declared that Alfred Rosenberg, the prominent National Socialist, had encouraged anti-Soviet activity on the part of the Ukrainian organization and cited another émigré, Sushko, as saying that Rosenberg had stated: "The Ukrainian Military Organization must develop direct action against the Soviet régime, because the accession to power of Hitler and his aggressive anti-Soviet course have created favorable conditions for the detachment of Ukraina from the Soviet Union and the creation with the aid of intervention of an independent Ukrainian national state."

It is significant of the present political orientation of the Soviet Union that the inspiration of the anti-Soviet activity of the Ukrainians abroad, which was formerly attributed habitually to Poland, is now largely laid to the account of Germany. Kosier mentioned the names of a number of individuals, Communists and non-Communists, who had allegedly been detected in anti-Soviet activity and ran over a list of organizations which had grown up in Ukraina during recent years with separatist aims. Perhaps the most distinguished of the persons whom he accused of anti-Soviet activity was the venerable Professor Grushevsky, a famous authority on Ukrainian culture, who had returned from emigration and announced the intention of working loyally with the Soviet régime.

A piquant feature of the inflow of foreign agents into Soviet Ukraina was their habit of disguising themselves as Communists seeking refuge in Ukraina after being persecuted for subversive activities in Poland. "The enemy," declaimed Mr. Kosior, "was within the party within us; and this enemy, as is known, is the most dangerous."

The situation is complicated by the fact that Ukrainization, in the sense of the use of the Ukrainian language in schools and public business, is quite in harmony with the national policy of the Soviet Government, which is opposed to forcing the Russian language on non-Russian nationalities. But experience has shown that in Ukraina, at least, behind the ardent advocate of the use of the native language sometimes lurked the advocate of a different kind of Ukraina, of a non-Soviet Ukraina.

Day-Pay-Oo or Gay-Pay-Oo

The Day-Pay-Oo, as the Gay-Pay-Oo is called in Ukraina, has doubtless "liquidated" the individuals implicated in alleged nationalist anti-Soviet activity. As general remedial measures the Party Central Committee has recommended that a careful purge should be made in scientific and educational institutions suspected of being tainted by the presence of separatists, that the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin should be published in the Ukrainian language, that closer contact should be established between Russian and Ukrainian workers and that "Bolshevik control" over literature and art should be established.

It is a little difficult to distinguish smoke from fire in this flare-up of concern over Ukrainian nationalism All secret police authorities are apt to develop lively imaginations; and, under Soviet juridical and administrative conditions, it is not difficult to conjure up the image of a formidable plot out of a few scattered expressions of discontent. There is certainly no indication that the activities of the Ukrainian separatists reached the stage of armed revolt.

At the same time there were special reasons for discontent in Ukraina (its grain stocks were raided mercilessly in 1931 and 1932 and its population of some 35,000,000 suffered acutely during the widespread hunger of last winter and spring). It was also in line with historical tradition that this discontent should assume a nationalist form of expression, especially in the western provinces where the Ukrainian population is most compact. A full dinner-pail may be even more efficacious than standard editions of the works of the major Communist prophets in banishing futile yearnings for the blue and yellow colors of the separatists from the heart of the Ukrainian who is still unreconciled to inclusion within the Soviet Union.

Pan-American Action Aids U. S. Attitude

(Continued from Page 1)

own borders first of all. And he has emphasized that "it is only if and when the failure of orderly processes affects the other nations of the continent that it becomes their concern; and the point to stress is that it becomes the joint concern of a whole continent in which we are all neighbors."

This declaration opens the door for the President to follow up the perfecting of peace machinery for the Western Hemisphere. The groundwork for this task was also laid at Montevideo, although not by Mr. Hull. A general agreement was made by the Pan-American delegates to sign various outstanding anti-war resolutions which a number of the powers concerned had not adopted.

Argentina, for example, agreed to sign the Kellogg Pact, and the United States, in turn, agreed to sign the Argentine anti-war treaty adopted by six Latin-American republics last October. This treaty condemns aggression, outlaws violence in the settlement of territorial issues, and declares that the signatories will not recognize territorial arrangements not peaceably arrived at, or the occupation or acquisition of territory by force.

Steps in Tariff Adjustment

Side by side with intervention and peace, President Roosevelt must face the questions of tariff adjustments. Steps along this course were started previous to the Montevideo conference. Colombia, Brazil and Argentina contacted with Washington. At Montevideo Mr. Hull offered a resolution calling for bilateral reciprocity agreements and multilateral treaties for the reduction of trade barriers. President Roosevelt will have the job of determining how such agreements shall be worked out, at least so far as they refer to United States trade with the southern nations.

New tariffs and new trade treaties will, it should be recalled, tie-in closely with the payment or nonpayment of some $3,500,000,000 owed by the Latin-American countries to investors in the United States. To meet these obligations the southern nations must increase an inter-American commerce.

President Roosevelt, however, will not be called upon to pass directly upon this financial aspect of trade. The Montevideo conference voted to carry debt issues over to a conference scheduled for Santiago, Chile, during 1934. At that session Latin-American delegates will study inter-American money problems and their solution, and will consider the advisability of establishing an inter-American bank for credit, interchange of capital and the reconstruction of national monetary systems.

Placed on International Table

On the surface all seems well. Debts, tariffs, peace and intervention have been hauled from the inter-American basket and laid upon an international table.

The future looks promising and yet, curiously enough, it bears a strange similarity to a future directly ahead of former President Hoover after his Latin-American good-will visit. At that time Latin America had turned its face toward the north. Much was hoped for. But the business slump in 1929 and the prohibitive duties placed by the United States on imports quickly disillusioned the southern countries. And, when early in 1933 the idea of a Pan-American Conference was discussed, they could not be persuaded that anything good could come out of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt's election meant very little to them, and it was not until his inaugural and his "good neighbor" promise that they became roused to the likelihood of something better in store. Roosevelt, Hull and the Montevideo conference have made the United States a "buen hombre." How long it shall remain a good fellow the next few months are going to determine.

Southern Cross Hops To Brazil in 18h. 17m.

NATAL, Brazil, Jan. 4 (AP)—The great French flying boat Southern Cross arrived here today completing an Atlantic crossing from Saint Louis, Senegal, in a flying time of 18 hours, 17 minutes, for the 1970 miles. The plane landed at 7:10 o'clock, local time, or 5:10 a. m., E. S. T.

The four-motored hydroplane is the French entry in a race with Germany to set up the first transatlantic air mail line between Europe and South America via Africa. Within two months, the French Government hopes to initiate daily service between Paris and Rio de Janeiro—with a nonstop hop scheduled over the South Atlantic. The fliers said they averaged 110 miles an hour.

New York Telephone

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The New York Telephone Company maintained an almost even balance between installations and cancellations during December, losing only 16 stations after having lost 134.1 in November.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LIBERAL commission paid agents selling Manness, a manicure preparation which softens cuticle and eliminates hangnails. Sells 50c a jar. Address LAURA JANE FISHER, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

OREGON trout, frog culture site, 15 acres, good stream, beautiful trees; 20 miles from Portland, close to Pacific Highway. WM. A. AIRD, Canby, Oregon.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE BUENA VISTA

A pleasant and cheerful home for those needing personal care. Jeff. 8983. 3136 Collingwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD de luxe limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2366

FURNITURE

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE
Rugs and Bric-a-Brac. M. LOWENSTEIN
57 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 4451

HELP WANTED — MEN

EXPERIENCED camp counselor, ability to take complete charge of moderate-size boys' camp, 60 miles from New York City; winter week-end camp employment available; state age, experience, qualifications. Write Box N-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for the aged or those needing experienced care; grounds enclosed. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 3860.

HOUSES TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Small 6-room modern home, fireplace; near Pine Brook Station. 9 Sylvan Pl. N. R. 10186.

HOUSES WANTED

BOSTON SUBURBS—Moderate size unfurnished single house; not over 7-8 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, oil heat; convenient transportation to Massachusetts and Huntington Avenue section; occupancy Feb. 1st or before; adult American family; write full details, including address, snapshot if possible, rent asked; brokers or owners. V-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSURANCE

I SHOULD be pleased to serve the patrons of The Christian Science Monitor in their insurance needs. I am equipped to handle all forms of automobile, fire and all other lines of insurance coverage. WALTER A. DONLAN, 53 State Street, Boston. Cap. 5632, 5633 or Longwood 5691.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's pleasant private office—Monday, Wednesday, Friday forenoons. 551 Fifth Avenue, Room 1809, Tel. Murray Hill 2-3061.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAINTING AND DECORATING

CONTRACTING, Painting, Artistic Decorating; expert mechanic, interior and exterior; time payment if desired. SUPERIOR HOME IMPROVEMENT, Brooklyn, N. Y. Night, 4-2448.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston Mass. Hancock 3718.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A lot of land on Washington St., Lexington, Mass.; restricted district. Please inquire of the owner, MRS. HENRY SIMONDS, 7 Washington St., or tel. Lex. 0130 evenings. Real estate agents need not apply.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WESTCHESTER—Would like to communicate with young business man who would appreciate good home; room, board and garage available. Write Box M-43, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOODHAVEN, N. Y., 9536 81st Street—Two comfortable, sunny rooms with board; clean, quiet, private home. Mich. 2-4287.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large front bedroom; kitchen privileges; lady; opposite Christian Science church. 266 E. 21st St.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Opportunity for young man; cheerful room with real home privileges; 35 minutes Penn. Station; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Missouri 7-0899.

N. Y. C., 270 Riverside Dr. (Apt. 4 B)—Attractive front sunny, double-single; private bath, refrigeration; moderate, homelike. Riverside 9-7255.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Angell Street—One or two very desirable rooms in private home; reasonable. Telephone Plantation 0847.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., 55 Davis Ave., Phone 7855. Tiebout—Comfortable room, southern exposure; large closet; next bath, shower; convenient to station.

ROOMS WANTED

REFINED elderly woman wishes room, New York City; kitchen privileges; or share apartment; references; must be reasonable. Write Box G-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

YOUNG writer, single, from Boston, wishes room for 4 months in Manhattan with particular family, Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box D-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, free to travel; references furnished. 40 Elmwood Street, Newton, Mass. Tel. Newton North 7940.

FRENCHMAN, 23, neat, refined, houseman, first-class chauffeur or capable second butler-valet; dependable, best references. ALBERT JARDOT, 23rd St. Y. M. C. A., 2nd floor, New York City.

RETIRED letter carrier desires congenial occupation, part or full time. M. F. ROCKMAN, 987 6th Ave., c/o Alpine, N. Y. C.

YOUNG Englishman, formerly with merchant service, wishes position as plain cook; houseman. Write Box G-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED teacher, M. A. Columbia University, would like pupils to tutor, governess position; specialties: English, history, dramatics, music, elementary. Academy 2-0021; Write Box R-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, specialty shop-department store selling experience, wishes position; also mother's helper. Write Box H-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WOMAN lawyer, business executive, desires connection business concern; capable managing offices, large personnel, checking accounts; capable handling all legal matters; trials all courts. H. S., Room 1903, 11 Park Pl., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
Teacher of Singing
Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72nd St., N. Y. C.
Telephone Endicott 2-4800

WEARING APPAREL

UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES Hats, Afternoon and Sport Clothes, Coats Evening Gowns; very reasonably priced. MME REISS, Hotel Marlton, 3 West 8th Street New York City

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

★ Kellogg's Corn Flakes
★ Quaker Oats
★ Ivanhoe Mayonnaise
F. W. BEHRENS Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM
and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5526

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn

Use Your Christmas Money for WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR . . . . . $129 and up
HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
363-364 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 832

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn
Telephone 1800—1801

"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
PHONE GREENWICH 3860

HARTFORD

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

1934
Year Books, Diaries Calendars
Choose now from our varied assortment.
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

WEEKLY SPECIALS
Quaker Oats 8c and 17c
Bisquick 35c
Scotch Hams 26c lb.
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

Complete Electrical Service for the Home
GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
324 WEST PRESTON STREET
PHONE 6-3420

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
PREMIUMS FINANCED
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

Hatch & North Coal Company
COAL OIL COKE
DELCO OIL BURNER
(A General Motors Value)
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

Watches—Clocks—Jewelry Repairing
ARTHUR C. GILMAN
2 STATE STREET Harvey & Lewis Bldg.
Satisfaction Is Assured If You Visit
Olson & Jacobsen Beauty Salon
for Facials, Permanent Waves, Finger Waves, etc. Courteous attention in pleasing surroundings.
Room 40 Sage-Allen Bldg. Phone 6-1341

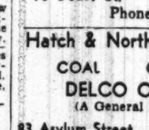
SPECIAL VALUES
are always noticeable when
MLLE. ROY, 49 Allyn St.
has a SALE of exclusive models in GOWNS, KNITWEAR and COATS
NOW IN PROGRESS

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A joint account to regulate household expenses
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables important papers, securities, etc.
The HOME NATIONAL BANK
18 COLONY STREET At the Clock

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

MIDDLETOWN



Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

ZANOL PRODUCTS
250 Guaranteed HOUSEHOLD and TOILET Articles
Clara W. Kennedy *Emma L. Tuttle*
PHONE 1891

NEW BRITAIN

INSURANCE—All Lines
Auto Insurance Dividends 25%
DeWitt A. Riley
272 MAIN ST., NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
Phone 1067

UNIVERSAL BARBER SHOP
R. DAMICO, Prop.
Courtesy - Service - Sanitation
Tel. 1644 269 MAIN ST. *Elevator Service*

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 6-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 TEMPLE STREET

Marioni's ICE CREAM
Deliciously Different
We specialize in Fancy Creams
Open All Day Sunday
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

PAINTS and ARTISTS' SUPPLIES
NRA
"Everything for those who paint"
Whitfield Paint Co.
205 ORANGE STREET 6-4124

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

Phone 7-5793 Fred Biggs, Mgr.
WHITNEY STATION
40 WHITNEY AVENUE
Quick Cheerful Service
ESSO PRODUCTS

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

George W. Norris
Men's Fine Tailormade Clothing
$23.50 to $39.50
9-0598-J 358 CENTER ST., WEST HAVEN

De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 8-9073
47 High Street 6-3671

TYDOL GAS, Oils
Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE Co.
223 WHALLEY AVENUE

NRA
Godfrey & Cooper
GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
32 TEMPLE STREET 7-2660

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
120 TEMPLE ST.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y° OLD° HARD° WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

SHERWOOD Market
Meats, Groceries, Fresh Vegetables
Prompt Deliveries—Phone Orders
167 Willow Street Phone 6-2677

MONARCH LAUNDRY
NRA
Finest Laundering
Finest Dry Cleaning
186 DERBY AVE. 5-2161

BEACH & GORMAN
EXCLUSIVE HAIR DRESSING
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET 6-7475

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1492 CHAPEL STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

FINE FOOTWEAR
WILBUR COON
ENNA JETTICK
SHERWOOD
LADIES' SHOES
John Elion, 79 State Street

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 615-J, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

GAS SUNOCO OILS
"Quality Service and Premium Quality"
Nelson's Service Station
NORTH AVE. and PARK ST., NORWALK

FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

The Gorham Company
DECORATORS
Wall Paper and Paints of the Better Kind
Tel. 452 126 WASHINGTON STREET
SOUTH NORWALK

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET 3-7538
12 to 5 p. m. daily

Start the New Year Right
by brightening up your floors with the latest designs in linoleum and rugs.
The Veuss Rug & Linoleum Co.
197 ATLANTIC STREET Tel. 3-2930

January Clearance on Overcoats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Featured in the January Sale of Coats
Fur Trimmed Dress Coats
$22.50
Regularly $29.50 to $39.50
Stunning coats with the new shawl, pouch and ascot tie collars of rich furs—caracul, skunk, kit fox and French beavers. In interesting suede finished wools in black or brown—sizes 14 to 20 and 37½ to 43½.
Ready-to-Wear, Third Floor
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
STAMFORD, CONN.

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 Park Row
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
68 BEDFORD ST 271 MAIN ST

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

WATERBURY

OUR JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Starts Wednesday, January 10th
This is our semi-annual store-wide clearance in which all lines are sharply reduced in price.
List all your needs in Wearing Apparel and things for the home, and come here to this sale and buy them at a cost far below regular prices.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

DEAN the Florist
extends cordial greetings for a Happy New Year
58 Center St. Phone 4-3788

ANNIVERSARY EVENT!
P. N. PRACTICAL FRONT CORSETS AND COMFOLETTES
Limited number only.
$3 garment now $5; $9 garment now $6
Corset Department Second Floor
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Finlay & Westwood
PAINTERS and PAPERHANGERS
Best Wishes for 1934
THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATRONAGE
Phone 4-3836

New Year Greetings!
and an appreciation note for your favors throughout the year.
JANE KELLY Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

Perry's Laundry Inc.
Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning will be well taken care of, at a reasonable cost and to your entire satisfaction if you will call 3-3161.
One Trial Is Quickly Convincing

CADILLAC CAB
DIAL 4-5151
Lowest Rates in the City
10 BANK STREET

ORICCHIO STUDIO
Portraits of Distinctive Character
80 BANK STREET PHONE 4-0823

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Hodson Beauty Shoppe
Alice Werner
One's Attractiveness Is Enhanced by a Croquignol Wave
New Year Greetings to our many friends.
10 BANK STREET PHONE 4-9417

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Hopkins Beauty Salon
MARIE C. LITTLE
Formerly of the Dorothy Marie Beauty Parlor
Evenings by appointment.
Hopkins Apartments, 31st and St. Paul St.
Phone Belmont 5600

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BUILDING

NEW YORK

ALBANY

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at
31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
in Albany, N. Y. and
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

"RAINBOW'S END"
294 STATE STREET PONE 4-7867
Albany's Dining Place of Distinction
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
"We Cater to the Discriminating Public"

HARRY SIMMONS
Retiring From Business
Great Reductions in All Departments
84 NO. PEARL STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

HOAG & TAYLOR
Gifts
that will please the men of your family.
MAIDEN LANE AND JAMES STREET

BINGHAMTON

Payments as low as $4.50 a month
The Hoover
Electric Cleaner
at McLEAN'S

DR. LOCKE SHOES
of Canada
for Men and Women
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

New Fall Outfits Require the Correct Foundation
Our expert fitters will help solve your figure problems.
Charis of Binghamton, 514 Press Bldg., Dial 2-5611
Charis of Oneonta, 277 Main St., Oneonta, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd

D. Struss, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651
56 Pondfield Road

Genungs Little Shoppe
Bronxville's Department Store
Gordon Ne-Flex Stockings
Gloves, Dresses
100 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 3253

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try Our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. 4070

Chez Marie
To make room for Cruise Fashions our Sale continues
111 PONDFIELD BRONXVILLE 6050

The Quill Pen
Greeting Cards
Lending Library
Bridge Accessories
Gifts and Toys
115 PONDFIELD ROAD

The NOSEGAY inc
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
86 PONDFIELD ROAD

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Matrix Shoes
Mid-Winter Sale
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 0713

Ferris Radio Co.
107 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 4545
RADIO REPAIRING
Records and Sheet Music
RCA Radiotrons
Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
G. J. ARMITAGE Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

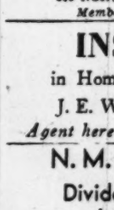
GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Miraclearus
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Elm-Nor Dining Room
Special Sunday Dinners, 12-8 p. m., 75c
Evening Dinners, 5-8 p. m., 55 and 65c
208 North St., cor. Elmwood
T. KLINE and F. KLIPFEL
Grant 9938

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS Ga. 0193
D. & H. Coal—Donner-Hanna Coke
Local—Moving—Long Distance

JOHN PUEHN
Meats, Fish, Poultry
WE DELIVER
Parkridge cor. Dartmouth Un. 8480



Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Flowers by Wire with Safety
Service Guaranteed
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Phone 52

ELMIRA

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
GEORGE H. COXE
GROCERIES
330 WEST FIFTH STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

CLOTHES OF DISTINCTION
for the Entire Family
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 Church Street

PECK FLORAL COMPANY
Flowers for All Occasions
105 NORTH MAIN STREET
Members of F. T. D.

INSURE
in Home or Hartford
J. E. WOOD & CO.
Agent here for fifty-six years

N. M. Banker Inc.
Dividend Paying Insurance
40 North Main St. Phone 2777

ESSO
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Gloversville, N. Y.

ENNA JETTICK SHOE SALE
$2.95 $3.45 $3.95
Formerly $5.00 and $6.00
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

ITHACA

KNOX
is the real GELATINE
ATWATER'S
"The store with everything to eat"
TELEPHONE 2761

NRA
Save Until Saturday
January 6 in
White Sale!
SHEETS, BLANKETS, LINENS
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

Redecorate the Home
With Paints and Wall Papers From
R. F. SMITH
122 WEST STATE ST. Phone 2688

For Winter Sports
SKIS, All Sizes, $1 to $13
CORDUROY SKI TROUSERS, $3.95
NESTOR JOHNSON SHOE SKATES, $4.95
WARM SUEDE CLOTH JACKETS, $3.95
CHILDREN'S SNOW SUITS, $4.85
Second Floor
TREMEN, KING & CO.
HARDWARE

BRACELETS
Copies of Odd Designs in Yellow Gold—Modern Stone-Set Bracelets
PRICES $1 TO $25
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Phone 2277 136 E. STATE ST.

JAMESTOWN

January
Clearance Sale
NOW ON
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

Pequot Sheets
NELSON'S STORE
of
SPECIALTY SHOPS
106-110 E. Second, Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

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Daily Features

All Nature

Papaw

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OPINIONS differ with regard to the value of the papaw as an edible fruit. Persons who dislike it because it is "bitter and tasteless" have probably never eaten ripe ones. The orange-colored succulent flesh of ripe, cultivated varieties is sweet and luscious, and papaws are sold in considerable quantity in southern markets. (Announcement has just been made papaws are to be shipped to New York and Montreal markets from Trinidad). The fruit is very popular with residents of the British West Indies.

The papaw, or custard apple, grows as a shrub or low tree, occasionally reaching 35 feet in height. It is found usually in swampy or alluvial soil and generally as an undergrowth. Six species are distinguished in eastern North America, only one of which is a tree. The large leaves are from 6 to 12 inches long, pear-shaped, with long pointed ends showing the typical "drip-point" for quickly shedding water, which most tropical trees exhibit.

Often cultivated as an ornamental tree in the eastern states, occasionally in New England, it reaches maximum development in the valleys of the lower Ohio basin and along the streams of southern Arkansas. In North Carolina and Tennessee it clambers over the mountain slopes.

The yellow wood is soft and spongy, not useful commercially.

What They Say

Coinage of Silver

"In view of the increasing growth of bimetallic sentiment throughout Christendom at the present time, it is neither wise nor useful to attempt longer to stifle it under the weight of an intolerant dogmatism."—*Edward Tuck.*

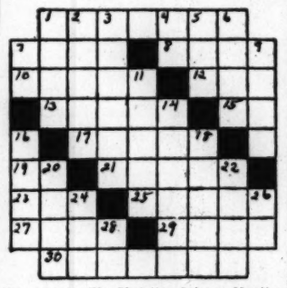
With United Effort

"With united effort, we can attain strength and force necessary to cure existing ills and give us a new national health and prosperity. —*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

It Seems To Me—

"It seems to me that Japan would be unwise to attack us. Her economic position is not too sound and she has points of weakness—Korea, Manchuria, and China."—*Joseph Stalin.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 69



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Edifice for dramatic performances.
7—A fuel.
8—Trees that grow from acorns.
10—Weeds.
12—Number.
13—River in Scotland.
15—In this manner.
17—Word of unknown meaning occurring often in Psalms.
19—Relating to (suffix).
21—Pertaining to birth.
23—Exclamation.
25—Instrument by which lines are drawn.
27—Current.
29—A pause.
30—To admit.

Down

1—Reptile resembling the frog.
2—Rodents.
3—Number of men on a side in football.
4—Toward.
5—Another rodent.
6—Pieces out.
7—New England state (ab.).
9—It falls in flakes.
11—Pertaining to the sun.
14—The universe.
16—Decree.
18—Drags by force.
20—Smartness.
22—Not so much.
24—Bustle.
26—Position on a football team (ab.).
28—Half an em.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Cartoons of the Week

—Hanny in Philadelphia Inquirer
Remember It Took Him Years to Get That Way

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
How His Ship Will Come In

—Knott in Dallas News
"Imagine a Chain of Forts Between Us!"

—Page in Courier-Journal
Suggested for Congress

—Gale in Los Angeles Times
Crowded Out!

—Carlisle in Atlanta Constitution
January Thaw!

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Decorated Stationery

A WOMAN pleased her friends with little flowers painted with water colors at the head of her writing paper. When there arose a special need to give generously to a worthy cause she found there was a market for hand-decorated stationery. At Christmas time holly and poinsettia were her customers' favorite designs, while in the spring, wild roses, clover blossoms, forget-me-nots, and violets are expected to lead the field. Mrs. H. B. H.

Sandwich Shop

A SOMEWHAT unusual sandwich shop earns a good income for a college girl. The shop is in the girl's home, and the sandwiches are made there and delivered to any part of the city. Almost any kind of sandwiches (from dainty tea sandwiches, to hot-dogs, and hamburgers) may be ordered at this unique shop, and many kinds may be obtained at short notice, since a supply of sandwich materials is always kept on hand. Very often calls come for a supply of sandwiches for serving unexpected guests, or for the impromptu supper. Mrs. E. H. H.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

213

When the information was conveyed to everyone that they not only could have the holiday off but the Saturday before as well, they didn't think that they could of gotten the information straight for everyone's job had been lain out in advance just the day before

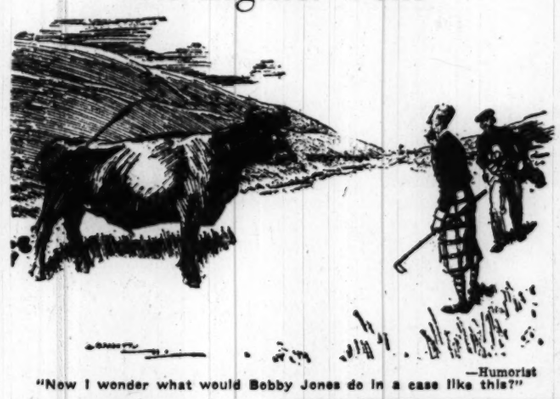
Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TO BE humble to superiors is duty; to equals, is courtesy; to inferiors, is nobleness; and to all, safety; it being a virtue, that, for all her lowliness, commandeth those souls it stoops to.—SIR THOMAS MORE.

In Lighter Vein



—Humorist
"Now I wonder what would Bobby Jones do in a case like this?"

Oh! Oh!

Letters addressed to newspapers sometimes get to the wrong department. An instance in point is that of the lady who wrote to the household editor, asking, "How can I get green paint off my hands?"

Unfortunately, her inquiry was sent to the advertising department. It, however, brought an immediate reply: "Why not use large space for a few days, and offer it at a great reduction in price?"

Waiting for Blue

A young lady was held up by the traffic signal and, of course, when it was time to "go" she could not get her car to start at all.

However, there was a good string of cars behind, waiting, and still the signal kept on "Stop—Go." At last a policeman went up to her and said:

"Well, Miss, haven't you found a color to suit you yet?"—*Montreal Star.*

It Snaps

"Now, what about some elastic?" suggested the commercial traveler who was getting an order from an Aberdeen shopkeeper.

"Na, na," said the Aberdonian. "I'm for nae mair o' it. I couldna measure a yaird o' your last consignment wi'oot the stuff snapping."—*Montreal Star.*

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Lot to Remember

The longest rôle in all drama is said to be that of Cyrano de Bergerac.

C. C. C.

Arizona is sometimes known as the state of the three C's—Copper, Cotton, and Cattle.

A Long Way Up

Leadville, Colo., is the highest city in the United States, being 10,140 feet above sea level.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Those newest autogyros deserve high praise. They can do anything a bird can do except roost on a barbed wire fence and lay an egg.

Rochester Times Union: The only highway that runs into the arctic circle has been completed, and that's the most unimportant piece of news of a winter day.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Verses

THE Bible was first divided into verses by a printer named Robert Stephens, while he was riding from Paris to Lyons in 1546. Five years later he published an edition of the Bible in which the verse divisions were incorporated for the first time. Later they were adopted in the Authorized Version. Their convenience for reference is obvious, but they have no authority in the original manuscripts, and often tend to break up the sense. The Revised Version meets the difficulty by placing the numbers in the margin, and printing groups of verses in paragraphs, where the sense requires it, rather than regarding each verse as an individual paragraph.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Number (Miss M. E. T.)—The inquirer submits the following construction from a newspaper: "But nobody wants it (stopping of buses) in front of their door or their place of business."

Cultured writers and grammarians have lamented the tendency to construe "everybody," "anybody," "everyone," "nobody," "each," etc., as plurals, at least in reference by pronouns. It will be observed that the writer of the sentence in question has rightfully used a singular verb, "wants," but has erred with the pronouns, using "their" instead of "his."

If our language were perfect, it would have a singular common gender pronoun corresponding to the plural "they, them, their." We have often heard the demure lassie conceal the masculinity of a friend by saying, for example: "Someone is coming to see me this evening, and I am going out to dinner with them." The ungrammatical "them" has thus acquired a standing among some well-intentioned people who like to keep their affairs to themselves. Of course, the editor would not be worthy of his blue pencil if he acquiesced in such efforts. He generally recommends recasting. The young lady could easily say: "A friend is coming to see me this evening, and we are going out to dinner."

But to return to the sentence submitted. It has no excuse. It should read: "But nobody wants it in front of his door or his place of business," or, "But people do not want it in front of their door or their place of business."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

DOUBTLESS this little story can be repeated many times in other localities, but one cannot dwell too often on evidences that these times of readjustment are filled with the joy of bearing one another's burdens.

A nondenominational minister here, who has several missions under his charge, has gone about quietly, but so thoroughly, in his various neighborhoods that no outside charity has ever been needed; this, too, in places where there was much unemployment, and many to be cared for.

From those who could afford to give, some more, some less, there has been a systematic collection.

Any article, no matter how small the value, has been taken—even if but one shoe that could be used to patch others.

The women of his parishes have regularly met to make over and alter, and occasional assistance from a cobbler has helped to put shoes on those who needed them. The food problem has been handled also so that there have been no hungry mouths.

It is a loving work, inspired by a truly merciful and Christian gentleman.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

"I believe the radio has been a great factor in making newspapers fairer in the presentation of news, particularly in case of an address where the person who tunes in on his radio can check his newspaper and if he finds the newspaper has distorted the address, he very quickly forms his opinion of the newspaper," said Frank E. Gannett of the Gannett chain of newspapers (New York and New Jersey) in an address delivered before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, 1930.

John Hay 1838-1905, American statesman, diplomat, author, poet, private secretary to Lincoln, and, in later life, an editorial writer for the New York Tribune, received this commendation for his first editorial from Horace Greeley: "I have read millions of editorials, and this is the best of them all." ("Life and Letters of John Hay," vol. 1, p. 331, Thayer).

Sigma Delta Chi, Alpha Phi Gamma, Pi Delta Epsilon, and Sigma Upsilon are among the professional and honorary journalistic fraternities. Alpha Chi Alpha, Theta Sigma Phi and Coranto are professional journalistic fraternities for women.

The outstanding news-gathering associations of the United States are: The Associated Press, The United Press, and The International News Service.

Among the organizations of newspaper men are: The American Society of Newspaper Editors, The National Editorial Association, and The American Newspaper Publishers Association.

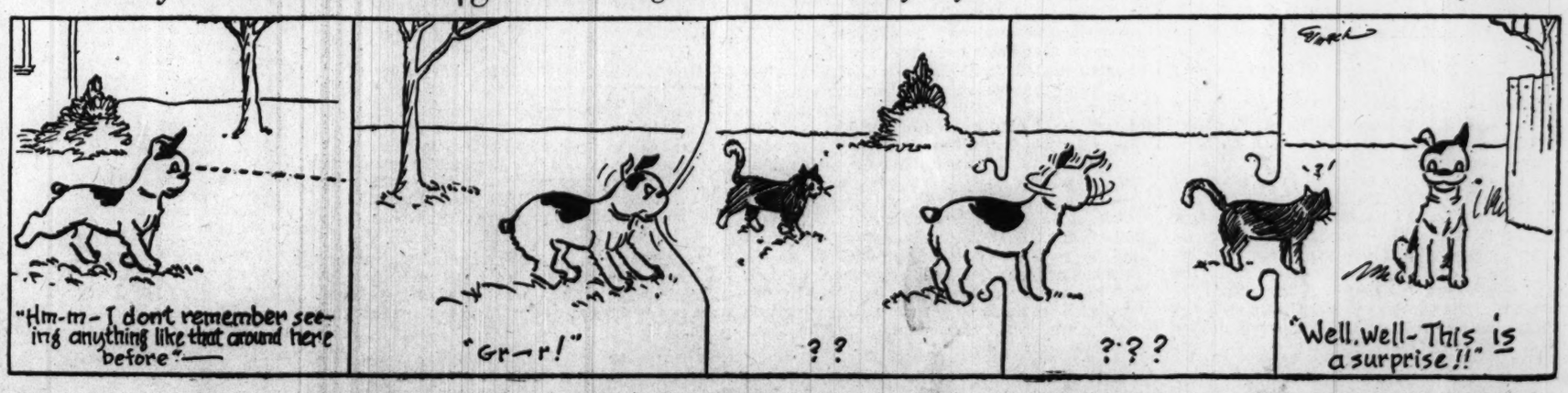
The two professional associations of teachers of journalism are: The American Association of Teachers of Journalism, and The American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism.

From reporting to copy reading (news editing and head writing) is a natural step in the progress of the young man or woman who enters newspaper work.

"The copy desk is the first and sometimes the last line of defense against libel, against stupidity, against inaccuracy, against verbosity, against bad taste," said M. V. Atwood of the Gannett Newspapers, Rochester, N. Y., at the "Copy Desk Luncheon," American Society of Newspaper Editors, Washington, 1930. "Copy desk work is the most highly technical and can use to advantage the widest fund of general information of any editorial work on the newspaper," he declared.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Announcing Snubs' New Diary Style*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Congress on the Side Lines

TODAY the American recovery effort is an administrative, not a legislative, job. In itself that fact explains why President Roosevelt in yesterday's message to Congress proposed no outstanding measures of legislation. It gives assurance also that the present session will be much quieter than was expected a few weeks ago. Few battles will be stirred up by new programs. True, Mr. Roosevelt indicates that, following his common-sense plan of last year, he will later send short messages offering a few concrete proposals. But these are likely to be confined to requests for power to make reciprocal tariff agreements and plans for needed regulation of those who have played fast and loose with other people's money.

The legislative frame of the Roosevelt recovery machine was fabricated in the ninety-nine days of the special session. When Congress went home last June the chassis, body and motor were ready to be assembled and put to work. It may be useful now to add a rumble seat or spare tire, but otherwise the major function of Congress will be to stand around and make remarks about how the administrative chauffeurs are handling this amazing chariot. Questions may be raised as to whether they are driving in the right direction. And a bold voice here and there may even demand the junking of some parts of the recovery machine. But no radical changes are likely. The design is pretty well settled; certainly there will be no new model for 1934.

Most of Mr. Roosevelt's message was devoted to a report on the operation of the machine so far. He declared the country is definitely "in the process" of recovery, that government credit has been fortified and the banks placed on a sound basis, that NRA has given employment to millions and fostered honest and decent conditions in industry, that AAA efforts for farm relief are "succeeding," and that the public works program is giving work and hope to a hopeless multitude. He did not, as many had desired, take Congress into his confidence as to the hows and whys—and wheres and whens—of his monetary program. Nor did he enter into detail on any plans he may have for better coördination of various alphabetical gadgets of the recovery machine which do not mesh very well.

Indeed, farmer-minded as he is, he resorted to an entirely different metaphor and, lumping all parts of the recovery effort as "the good seed," said that "if we would reap the full harvest we must cultivate the soil where this good seed is sprouting." Quite possibly Congress will discover among these sprouts some strange plants, never known even in the federal experiment stations, and perhaps never expected when the seeds were sown. The congressional planters may well give close study to this crop and advise on any necessary pruning, weeding out or plowing under. But until their nature is more fully disclosed even suspected tares must be tolerated. And for the time being Congress can do little more than lean on the fence and offer "without partisanship" the "counsel" which the cultivator-in-chief requests.

This period of watchful waiting while the recovery crop develops Congress might well devote to discovering what kind of a harvest it wants. Is it merely a recovery of the material prosperity of 1929 that is desired? Mr. Roosevelt declares that those who desire a return to old methods are few. And he says boldly that "to build on the ruins of the past a new structure designed better to meet the present problems of modern civilization" is every bit as important as the restoration of prosperity.

As the policy-making body of the nation, Congress should decide soon whether it really wishes to harvest reform as well as recovery. Some experts have claimed it is difficult to raise the two in the same field, but the President has insisted on cultivating them that way. Here is the essential question for the legislators to decide. Will they try to grow recovery without reconstruction? It is probable that many attempts will be made to do it. But in the end it will be found that reconstruction *is* recovery, for only on the stalk of reconstruction—reform of the mistaken thinking, the greed, the ignorance and fear, which brought the depression—can the grain of recovery be harvested.

Not Bank Reform

THERE is a danger that insurance of the deposits in 99 per cent of the banks of the United States might be regarded as bank reform. It is, of course, nothing of the sort. It is an effort to recapture the confidence of the general public in their banking institutions.

This was rendered necessary by the collapse last March. The entire banking system ceased to function overnight. Having ordered the closing, the new Administration faced the terrific problem of deciding the terms of reopening. The problem was a dilemma. Deflation, which had reduced the country almost to a state of prostration, could not proceed very much further without inviting social trouble. Yet there was a necessity for a weeding out of banks which would separate the sheep from the goats and put the sheep in a unified system operating under one single set of rules instead of forty-nine different ones.

The Administration elected to pursue halfway measures. There was a sheep and goats separation, but it was not thoroughgoing. However, it represented deflation, the amount of locked-up deposits being as much as $5,000,000,000. Bank reform was left untouched in the emergency bank law. And, when Congress attacked the problem, it failed to meet the issue squarely, the Glass-Steagall bill being merely a compromise among the bank reforms. It sidestepped responsibility by insuring bank deposits.

An argument is advanced that the insurance plan may eventually promote unification under the ægis of the Federal Reserve System. The insurance at present in effect is temporary. Participation in the pool necessary to guarantee the deposits is compulsory for members of the Federal Reserve System and optional for nonmembers. In July a permanent insurance system will come into effect. This will be optional for nonmembers only to July 1, 1936, when they must affiliate with the Reserve System if they wish to retain the insurance. Since the public may be expected to favor those banks which have the insurance feature, the expectation is that the nonmembers will be drawn into the Federal Reserve System in this way.

This may or may not eventuate. But it may be said that back-door methods of accomplishing desirable objects have a habit of being frustrated. The current survey issued by the Guarantee Trust Company gives an example in the issue of currency by state banks. This was stopped many years ago through the use of the tax power by the federal authority. But the growth of the use of checks instead of currency nullified the reform. And it has introduced the old problem in another guise. Then it was how to stop the issuing of state bank notes. Now it is how to centralize the banking system. It is advisable that the necessity of this reform should be kept before Congress this coming session.

A Call to Arms Against Crime

FIORELLO H. LaGUARDIA, the fighting major who became Mayor of New York on New Year's Day, fired a shot heard around the United States, if not around the world, when he charged the police department of that city to declare immediate and unrelenting warfare upon gangsters, racketeers, and organized crime generally. At the same time he promised the department that it would not be hampered by political interference.

The oldest old-timer could not recall a more straight-from-the-shoulder talk than the new Mayor delivered to 200 ranking officers:

> There will be no interference in the regular performance of police duty any where, any place, any time. . . . Drive out the racketeers, or get out yourselves. . . . I have been told that Fulton Street is considered the deadline for crooks. That deadline is now removed. It is replaced by the Hudson River on the West, the Atlantic Ocean on the south, the Westchester County line on the north and the Nassau County boundary line on the east.

In other words, there is to be no sanctuary for criminals within the boundaries of Greater New York.

The Mayor pointed out that there are two kinds of crime, "the ordinary kind, and organized crime." He declared that the department had handled the ordinary kind well in the past. "The second has caused you much trouble," he said to the officers. "It thrives only because the men at the head of it enjoy protection. That is the only reason it lives. We know that the heads of gangs are getting protection somewhere. Otherwise they could not thrive."

Mayor LaGuardia's message to the police of New York, heartening as it is brave, will not only tighten up on police administration in New York, but will strengthen the war against crime throughout the country. A police department freed from political domination and empowered to combat protected gangs will be a novelty in New York, and would be in some other American cities. If the New York Police Department can be made "the best in the country," as the Mayor declared he wished it to be, it will stimulate better police work elsewhere. Political interference with police officers in the discharge of their duties long has been the bane of this branch of municipal government and has contributed more than any other one factor, not only to the low estate in which police departments in many great cities have been held, but to the failure to check organized crime.

The issue everywhere is orderly, organized society versus organized crime and criminals. The issue has been all too clearly drawn. No greater contribution can be made to better modern living than to cope successfully with the wanton disregard of the rights of life and property, and crush the organized gangsterism and racketeering which have made this country a byword and a reproach. The new Mayor of New York, who took not only the usual oath of office, but the ancient Athenian oath of Grecian young men, will have the widest public support in the war he has declared against organized crime.

Opera on a Broadened Base

LIBERALITY, rather than economy, may with reason be counted the thing that saved the Metropolitan Opera of New York, and that enabled it to open its fifty-first season at Christmas time with much of its old glamour and distinction. For a generous policy was plainly instituted upon the choice, a few years ago, of Mr. Paul D. Cravath as chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Association, although drastic retrenchment has actually marked Mr. Cravath's handling of affairs.

Formerly, Metropolitan success, by all evidence, stood on the idea of monopoly. Metropolitan officials showed unyielding determination to hold grand opera production, as far as the New York field was concerned, in their own hands. The greatest rival they had to contend with in the first decade of the twentieth century was Oscar Hammerstein and his Manhattan Opera Company, which they were understood, after five winters of severe competition, to have bought out. Then they had to contend, in the next decade, with the visits of the Chicago Opera Company, made up in part of artists who had belonged to the Manhattan Opera. Through some sort of agreement, however, they were said at last to have got the Chicago organization to discontinue its annual series of New York performances; and thereafter they enjoyed, by every appearance and by every acknowledgment, too, the utmost prosperity, until came the general change in the times.

On a backward look over the situation, the Metropolitan management by driving its opponents, if that is what they should be called, from New York, must have discouraged the cause of opera generally. It seems, for its own part, to have built up its fortunes on the patronage of the temporarily well-to-do, neglecting meanwhile the interests of the permanent musical public. Then, a moment arrived when subscribers easily won became subscribers easily lost. The only way to recover under such circumstances was to induce the crowded-out clients to return.

Every effort of the association's officials and even the assistance of members of the performing troupe were required to pull matters together. Through the efforts of a committee on which Miss Lucrezia Bori, soprano, took the chairmanship, a guaranty fund of $300,000 was raised. In this and in the fact that the 1933-34 opera season is assured, the entire music-loving public in America will rejoice. For the tradition of the Metropolitan has come to have a meaning throughout the United States. All who participate in its continuance—artists, directors and contributors—are to be commended.

Thus one kind of liberality, the willingness of the many who genuinely enjoy opera to contribute what they can to its support, has this time saved the Metropolitan. Whether this will encourage another kind of liberality—reliance upon the cultivation of a widespread taste for operatic entertainment by various presentations rather than upon the building up of an atmosphere of exclusiveness—has yet to be seen.

The Casual Day

A fanciful observer of banking practices evidently has been looking over the new American banking code from the small depositor's point of view. He says the present code, which would allow a charge on practically every small service a bank can offer, was a modification of a code which provided that all accounts under $400 were to be confiscated by the banks. He neglected to point out that the numerous small charges would amount almost to the same thing.

* * *

One charge we are sure was included in the plan, but which we could not find mentioned anywhere, was for ink with which to make out your deposit slip. The only explanation we can offer for this omission is that the banks had not been able to decide how much the depositor should pay per dip.

* * *

> The deposit guarantee plan, now in effect to protect deposits in American banks, goes only half as far as we had hoped it would. It guarantees our deposits only if we have made them. What we were hoping for was a law that would guarantee that our deposits would be made.

Handy Man

Miranda plucked the mistletoe, hung it high and hung it low,
In the cellar and upstairs, over couches, lounges, chairs,
Graced the stove and laced the sink, cunning trap o'er pen and ink,
Under table, under bed, where Towser lifts his sleepy head.
Piano, hearth and radio, victrola, hall, and patio
All foretold my future woe under Mira's mistletoe.

With gloating zeal she leads me now to view and fear each hanging bough.
Murmured I: "This twig so bright will bring me my Walpurgis night.
Miranda's hung a potent charm; witchlike aims to do me harm."
Then her words came mild and sweet: "My decorations aren't complete.
You're so tall; you're needed here. There's mistletoe in front and rear,
But none upon the chandelier; just reach and hang some there, my dear."

C. L.

> When weather forecasting began in 1869 people expected to be told the exact hour when weather events would occur in their localities, it is recorded in Science Service. We are more reasonable today. But what the Weather Man is waiting for is the time when the public will think it is the weather that is wrong when his predictions are not fulfilled.

"Most famous victories have been won, not by the genius of commanders, but by the pluck of subordinates and the larger errors of the defeated general," a British weekly says. Little by little we are developing a willingness to see war as it is instead of as militarists would have us. The "larger errors of the defeated general," by the way, used to be considered no concern of the "plucky subordinates" who were merely the men with which the general paid for his mistake.

> Nevertheless, there were the table silver alone, 280 knives of every sort from butter to ice cream, both gilded and simply repousse silver; 213 spoons of an equally wide range of character, with which were thirteen matched sauce ladies, and 34 forks.—*New York paper's account of McCormick sale.*

We suppose the ladies were merely a match for their saucy selves.

> The Scot of the future will be more susceptible to music, according to a speaker reported in the Glasgow Herald. The speaker did not venture an opinion as to whether this increased susceptibility would result in the bagpipes' being played more, or less.

"Band Instruments Suffer as School Pipes Burst," a headline assures us. And we who have sometimes involuntarily listened to band instruments are not as sorry as we should be to learn that they can.

Should the United States Merge Coast Guard With Navy?

A HALF-CENTURY-OLD controversy is reawakened by proposals to transfer the United States Coast Guard from the revenue service of the Treasury Department to the steel walls of the nation's first line of defense—the navy. The decision rests with the President.

Long and loud are the verbal broadsides that echo and reëcho from the wardrooms of the battle fleet and the cruising cutters and from the swivel-chaired turrets in such strategic stations as Annapolis, New London and Washington.

The navy indorses the proposal to absorb the coast guard.

"Avast, there!" roar supporters of the senior though smaller service in a way that signifies no halfway opposition to the navy's scheme for expanding its ranks and responsibilities with a well-turned long splice.

The navy urges the transfer in the interests of economy and efficiency. The coast guard insists its identity will be submerged and its effectiveness impaired by any bureaucratic barging in by the navy.

* * *

From the standpoint of pride and tradition, the coast guard has a brilliant record of service to preserve. Ever since its founding by George Washington, the service has typified its allegiance to the motto inscribed on its cross-anchored badge—*Semper Paratus* (Always Prepared).

Its long list of humanitarian achievements in the arctic, the opening up of Alaska, life saving at sea, flood relief, North Atlantic ice patrol and federal law enforcement are an enduring monument to the skill, courage and loyalty of the people who have manned its ships.

In time of war it manifests its preparedness. The greatest single sacrifice during the World War of America's armed forces afloat—barring the mysterious disappearance of the naval collier Cyclops—was written into the annals of the coast guard when the patrol cutter Tampa was hit by a submarine torpedo in the autumn murk of Bristol Channel and went down with her 119 officers and men.

From the standpoint of economy, it will be difficult to visualize any appreciable saving resulting from the merging of the coast-guard service into a government force whose peace-time activities generally revolve around battles over budgets and efforts for expansion in almost every conceivable direction.

* * *

The vigorous opposition of the coast guard to the proposed combination casts no reflection on the efficiency of the navy. For that service is outranked by no other in the ability of its officers and in the high morale which it maintains within the ranks of its enlisted personnel.

The coast guard's opposition to a combined administration of forces is founded upon its conception of the fundamental objectives of the respective services. It regards the navy as a defensive force, yet one that is trained strictly in the methods of destruction. Battleships carry no lifeboats into action. It is the coast guard's function to furnish lifeboats whenever necessary. The coast guard rightly regards itself as a protective force schooled in the ways of combating the recurring perils of the sea.

These inherent distinctions cannot be denied. None will dispute the superiority of the navy in the field of gunnery or in the maneuvering of big battleships. Nor is the superiority of the coast guard any less marked from the standpoint of rendering aid to people imperiled in storm at sea, or in the handling of small boats which offers the greatest test of real seamanship.

* * *

So far little if anything has been said in favor of steering a steady middle course in the matter. Perhaps the ranking coast guard officials would be willing to have their service become a branch of the navy in a status somewhat similar to the marine corps. With an assistant secretary of the navy for the coast guard, the latter service might still maintain its identity and carry on its avowed functions through the training of young officers at its New London academy and through the sterner schooling which it receives in its varied activities at sea.

Since the coast guard comes under naval jurisdiction in time of war, there appears to be no good reason why it should not effect a permanent relationship on a semidetached basis, provided such an arrangement would not impair its highly specialized operations. Such a relationship appears less incongruous than its present connection with the revenue forces of the Treasury Department, a connection long since outgrown through expansion into wider fields of national service.

Probably the greatest drawback to this proposal lies in the direction of relative individual seniority. A pertinent argument advanced by high ranking coast guardsmen is that the navy would like to have the extra personnel and the additional higher ranks that would be allowed, since the number of rear admirals on the active list depends on the numbers in the lower grades and in the enlisted ranks. In other words—the more men the more admirals!

Meanwhile the controversy continues as both branches await the decision of their Commander-in-Chief. The coast guard is outmanned in this verbal bombardment. And in the parlance of the berth deck, the advantage of political bargaining is all in favor of the big guns of the navy, who draw more water in the devious channels of political power and social prestige. Yet many believe that the broadsides of coast guard officials carry the heavier metal.

The coast guard and the navy should not be regarded as rivals. They stand shoulder to shoulder in every national emergency, one in time of war, the other principally in time of peace.

The desire of the coast guard to maintain the identity of its service transcends personal or political issues. The record of its 143 years of peace-time achievements justifies its determination to safeguard the service from any move that may weaken its watch upon the sea. H. T.

Notes From German Cities

Berlin Has Its Naval Quarter

THE recent anniversary of the sea battle of the Falkland Islands was utilized by the Berlin authorities to honor the memory of those who built up the German Navy of pre-war days. A number of streets near the former naval headquarters have been renamed after such men as Admiral von Tirpitz, Count Spee and Admiral von Schroeder. The Berliner will also welcome the change since it supplants names like "Hohenzollernstrasse" and "Kaiserin-Augusta-Strasse" which are so common as to lead to confusion. The most common street name is Berlinerstrasse. There are thirty-one of them. The explanation is simple. Most of these names date from the time when many of the suburbs now included in the capital were outside it. All "Berlinerstrasse" were naturally the streets which led to the capital.

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Menu Card Has History

Recent researches among the archives of the ancient city of Regensburg reveal the fact that a menu card, or bill of fare, was used at least 444 years ago. During a session of the Reichstag in Regensburg, in 1489, the chronicles relate that Duke Henry of Brunswick was seen to have on the table at his side "a long piece of paper, which he studied from time to time." This aroused the curiosity of some of his neighbors, one of whom, Count Haug of Montfort, asked him for an explanation. The Duke is reported to have replied by showing him a paper on which the head cook had written down in order the dishes to be served.

* * *

Rigid Rules For Musicians

The day of the romantic street musician in Berlin is over. His has now become a serious occupation governed by rules and statutes as rigid as those in any industrial trust. Whereas a few months ago they could be seen in all parts of the city, today they have been reduced to manageable numbers. The new organization includes the cream of Berlin's street musicians, its organ grinders, vocalists and other artists. They number 180, and between them control all Berlin's courtyards—for street entertainments of this sort are much rarer than in many other countries. The new organization has a sort of general staff whose duty it is to study the map of the capital and divide up the territory justly between the members. There are about 80,000 courtyards in Berlin. To "serve" these properly, the 180 men would have to visit fifty to sixty of them daily. Each must keep to his own district and can change only at specified intervals. Their energies for the present are directed toward getting entry into many courtyards, now closed against them. Most of their instruments are borrowed. Their repertoire consists mainly of folk songs together with popular songs of the season and marches.

* * *

Newspapers Must Be Read

The importance of the radio and the press is fully recognized by the Third Reich. But it must have come as a surprise to many Germans when in a recent lawsuit, the judge dismissed the appeal of a tradesman for damages against the Prussian State because of an alleged incorrect entry in the trade register on the grounds that the tradesman should have observed how this information had been published in the newspapers. That professional men as well as tradespeople must read the newspapers is also emphasized. Thus, for example, a man cannot plead that he did not know that such and such an order had to be carried out by a particular date. This means that not only the news items but also the public advertisements in a newspaper must be read, if inconvenience, or penalty, is to be avoided.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

For an Inland Capital

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The leading article in the American Review for December, suggesting the planning and construction of a capital city for the United States somewhere on the banks of the Mississippi River as a recovery project, at first thought seemed to contain more poetry than truth but on later reflection is beginning to suggest more truth than poetry. Is it not true that all seaboard cities, because of continual contact with the adventurers and riff-raff of the world, tend to lose whatever typically national characteristics they may have had in the beginning? Can one imagine Southampton as the capital of England, or Hamburg as the capital of Germany, or Havre as the capital of France?

From an economic and cultural standpoint the project should furnish war-time enthusiasm, with no moral collapse as an aftermath. Increase in land values would create enough wealth to pay for it. I commend it to the study of all unselfish Americans. C. EDWARD GRAVES.

Arcata, Calif.

People and President

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read Mr. Abbot's articles with a great deal of pleasure, and enjoyed particularly the one on the question, "Are the people deserting the President?" I agree with the answer given, and would say that if there are many people out here who do not agree, they are keeping quiet.

However, there is a rather general feeling of impatience when the word "code" is mentioned, occasioned in part by the delay in getting it into operation in the food businesses, and also because of a feeling that it will be difficult to enforce it. The situation in the retail meat business, in the East Bay at least, is desperate. The old-time meat dealers, of American or northern European extraction, are for the most part on the way to extinction. Their first jolt came when the chain store cut in on them; the second, when young Chinese started up small neighborhood shops; and the last, when the consumer's pocketbook flattened out and the housewife's purchases were placed on a basis of price only.

The problem as regards the code is how to secure the observance of fair practices, the payment of fair wages, and the charging of reasonable prices, when under such conditions the people will be able to buy less pounds of meat than before and many merchants will be forced to the wall. If the white housewife does not hesitate to buy from the merchant selling cheapest, the advantage rests with the group whose standard of living is lowest.

I would say that the majority of the people out here will stay with the President as long as he keeps on trying and can conjure up new expedients. But I confess that I have doubts regarding the gains he may get, unless and until he "cracks down hard" on many influential interests.

Berkeley, Calif. E. A. PATRICK.

Guide for the Law-Abiding

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Women's Political League of Los Angeles wishes to add its voice to those of your countless friends in congratulating you upon the remarkable forward march of The Christian Science Monitor during these first twenty-five years since its founding.

Not only do we appreciate the notable Progress editions of your publications, but the stanch stand of The Christian Science Monitor for law and order is an inspiration and guide to every law-abiding citizen throughout the world.

May this newspaper of clean, constructive ideals achieve even greater progress in the years to come.

GERTRUDE HUDDEL,
Recording Secretary.

Los Angeles.